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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 4, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 45



You like a
Suit that
"hangs"
well

So does any man; but that quality in clothes that we call the "hang" is a matter of good tailoring, good designing and the right material

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

Clothes have it, and it's enough in itself, without the rest to make them worth the price.

LET US SHOW YOU
WHAT IT MEANS
R. R. Coyle

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

Chinese Rebellion—Bad Move on Part of Labor Leaders—To Exterminate Mosquitoes—in the Senate and House.

REBELLION IN CHINA
A serious rebellion is reported thru half of the Kwang Tung province in China. The rebels are led by a Chinaman educated in Japan. The object is to overthrow the present dynasty. Something more than war is being waged, as a state of anarchy exists with its consequent murdering, pillaging and general out-lawry.

IN THEIR OWN LIGHT
The alleged dynamiters whose arrest was reported in last week's issue have been lodged in the Los Angeles jail. A very serious aspect of the affair is the attitude of the labor leaders and labor organizations of the country. Far from demanding a rigid investigation in order to show that organized labor is in no way responsible for the series of outrages, the leaders are denouncing the arrest and making every effort to defend the accused, claiming that the whole proceeding is only an effort to destroy unions. As an evidence of their want of a sense of justice and fairness, the call for a general strike to begin on the day of the opening of the trial may be cited. It would seem that such a movement as this could only prove disastrous to their cause in the matter of winning public confidence.

THE FLY AND MOSQUITO
The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin on the extermination of the mosquito. It is the work of Dr. L. O. Howard who has made himself famous by his study of the nature of the house fly and by the name given to it, "typhoid fly." Now it is declared that the mosquito is almost equally as dangerous, and directions are given for its extermination. As in the case of the fly, the method is not screening so much as the destruction of the breeding places—all standing water whether in large or small quantities.

RECIPROCITY IN THE SENATE
At last after the House had gotten down to work and passed the reciprocity measure and a number of other important matters of legislation, the Senate has completed its organization and is ready to take up the reciprocity measure at leisure. The fate of the bill is in doubt, as it is believed it will be reported from the committee without a recommendation as in the last session. It is hardly likely that the Senate will consider any other measure during this session.

IN THE HOUSE
The action of the House of Representatives, both on the reciprocity agreement and other measures, has been such as to win the confidence of the country. The Republican majority in the Senate, and minority in the House, and all others who were confident that the Democratic House would do as it has so often done before—work to Republican advantage by making a fool of itself, are waking up to the fact that they have

Farley for Secretary of State—Morrow at Last Settles the Matter—Garrett in the Lead for Commissioner—County Superintendents Meet—O'Rear Opens Campaign.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
Captain Edwin Farley of Paducah has announced his candidacy for Secretary of State. Captain Farley is the present State Treasurer and is said by the Lexington Leader to be one of the most popular of the present state officials, and the only one who is on good terms with all the rest.

LET IT BE SO
Mr. Edwin P. Morrow, United States District Attorney and nephew of Senator Bradley whose announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor has been repeatedly promised, expected, affirmed and denied, issued this week a statement in which he declares that he will not be a candidate. This ought to, and it is to be hoped will, settle the matter.

PARIS CONVENTION
The Republican convention, called to select a candidate for railroad commissioner in the Third District, met yesterday in Paris. There are forty-eight counties in the district, and, judging from the instructions given the delegates in the county conventions, last Saturday, it looks as if H. G. Garrett of Winchester will be an easy winner. As we go to press no news from the convention has been received that tends to change this forecast.

SUPREMACY CONVOCAION
The Fifth annual convocation of the County superintendents of Eastern Kentucky convened at Richmond at the E. K. S. N. S., Tuesday the 2nd. A good program is being carried out and the visitors are enjoying the hospitality of Madison's capital and the school.

BEGINS HIS CAMPAIGN
Judge E. C. O'Rear of the Court of Appeals began his campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor at Hopkinsville, Monday. He made a long and interesting speech, elaborating the platform which he promulgated on making his announcement some weeks ago. Judge O'Rear takes an advanced and fearless position on all subjects of interest before both the state and nation today, and if he does not win it will be because Kentucky is hopelessly behind in the march of progress.

A local option election was held in the precinct in Winchester which includes the chief business section, Tuesday, resulting in a victory for the drys. This precinct was already dry and the victory means that it shall continue so. The thirsty in Winchester can get all the whiskey they want, however, since one precinct in the city is "wet"—the north end, which has twelve saloons. Here is a good argument for "the county unit."

been seriously deceived. The people in general are with the House majority, and the blocking of their measures by the Senate can only result in disaster to the party in 1912.

COMMENDATIONS AND COMPLAINTS

The last week has been a very fruitful one in the matter of testimonials as to the worth of *The Citizen*. In other columns will be found two pleasant references—one in a letter from California and the other, a quotation from an Indiana subscriber.

In addition to these a friend in Laurel county writes that his neighbors all speak well of *The Citizen*, one of them declaring that he would not do without it if the subscription price were five dollars instead of one.

And our agents sound but one note, and that of praise. One of them found a gentleman who taken three other papers, but declares that he looks at neither of them till he has read *The Citizen* thru, and a lady who has been a subscriber for about a year and only regrets that she did not begin earlier for its influence upon her son.

That is the way they go—all one way. Truly as to the make up of the paper, its standards and its contents there is nothing but praise so far as we can hear, and it pleases us immensely.

But there are complaints and we shall speak of them just as frankly. The better the paper the better the people like it and the greater their displeasure when it fails to reach them. And almost the only complaints are about this very thing—the failure of *The Citizen* to reach them regularly. Here are two typical cases:

One man says that every two or three weeks he misses a number while his neighbors get theirs regularly, and he wants to know where the fault lies.

His is a serious complaint but we think we can help him to locate the trouble. In the first place the fact that he gets his paper at all shows that his name is on our list all right. Now if he will remember that our subscribers' names are arranged on stencils alphabetically and are run off, the papers being thus addressed by machinery, he will see that our office can not once in a thousand cases be at fault. Further, if he will consider that every paper has the subscriber's name and address stamped upon it and that all the papers to his or any other office are wrapped in a single bundle which the postmaster opens, distributing the papers according to the name on each, he will see that if the bundle goes to the office his paper goes, and since his neighbors get their papers he ought to get his. If he does not, the following instances will probably explain why:

A few days ago one of our agents called upon a man who used to take *The Citizen* but who let his subscription lapse about two years ago. He said he always liked the paper and would take it again if he was sure he could get it but it had come to him only about half the time formerly. He refused to subscribe. The agent went on his way but in the same neighborhood chanced upon the brother of this man. Asking him if he had ever taken *The Citizen* the answer was, "No, but my brother used to and it was put in my box about half the time, and I read it and liked it very much. I should like to subscribe."

Whose was the fault? In that case not *The Citizen* office certainly. When a subscriber gets his first paper and it has his name and address stamped on it correctly (or on the wrapper, if he is the only subscriber at his office) and if it fails to come regularly thereafter he should first have a definite understanding with the postmaster as to who is to get his mail. If that does not end the trouble he should then write us. We shall gladly supply any missing numbers.

MORMONISM

Those who have been reading our continued story have no doubt had their attention attracted to the beginnings and some of the evils of Mormonism. Many of our readers will remember the struggle in Congress some years ago which resulted in depriving B. H. Roberts of a seat in the House of Representatives and the later struggle in the Senate which failed to unseat United States Senator Smoot of Utah.

More and more, since the influence of Utah in political matters, the conscience of the Union is being aroused to the evils of Mormonism, and it is not an unusual thing to see on a map of the great West a picture of an octopus with its tentacles stretching out over many of the Rocky Mountain states.

Attention is now being directed to the subject by a series of articles running in the Cosmopolitan Magazine entitled "The Trail of the Viper." In these articles the real power of the church is shown and the object of the Mormon Hierarchy is laid bare—the purpose to control in matters political and financial at Washington, and this with a view to the spread of an iniquitous religion.

It is a common thing to see and to hear of the missionaries of this Pseudo-Religious organization throughout the territory visited by *The Citizen*. In an effort to counteract their influence and to warn against them, we are beginning this week a series of articles on Mormonism by one who has had thirteen months experience as a missionary of the Gospel in Mormon-owned Utah.

BEREA COLLEGE

Commencement 1911

- MAY 28, Sunday** - Memorial of the G. A. R.
Sermon, Rev. Isaiah Cline. Chapel, 10:45 a. m.
- MAY 30, Tuesday** - Memorial Day
Student Exercises. Chapel, 9:30 a. m.
Followed by march to Cemetery.
Address. Chapel, 1:30 p. m.
Comrade Frank Smith, of Bellevue, O.
- JUNE 2, Friday** - Model School Day
Exhibition. Chapel, 1:30 p. m.
- JUNE 3, Saturday** - Academy Day
Graduation Exercises. Chapel, 7:30 p. m.
- JUNE 4, Sunday** - Baccalaureate Day
Sermon to Graduates. Chapel, 10:45 a. m.
President Wm. Goodell Frost.
Address to Religious Societies Chapel, 7:30 p. m.
Governor Augustus E. Wilson.
- JUNE 5 and 6** - Oral Examinations
- JUNE 5, Monday** - Harmonia Society
Annual Concert. Chapel, 7:30 p. m.
- JUNE 6, Tuesday** - Normal Alumni Association
Tri-annual Public Meeting. Chapel, 7:30 p. m.
- JUNE 7, Wednesday** - COMMENCEMENT
Academic Procession. 8:00 a. m.
Exhibits of Vocational Schools. 9:30 a. m.
Addresses of Graduates. 10:00 a. m.
Conferring of Degrees. 12:00 m.
Commencement Addresses. 1:30 p. m.
Rev. A. Z. Conrad, D. D., Boston.

Fall Term Opens Wednesday, September 13

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

The strength of any bank, State or National, depends upon its stockholders and directors.

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This Bank was examined by the State Bank Examiner
April 21, 1911.

LATTER DAY SAINTS

Series of Articles Describing the Menace to the American Home of the So-called Church of The Latter Day Saints.

By NORMAN A. IMRIE

"What's in a name?" asks the poet. Considerably more than is sometimes conceded, might be answered. A well dressed, fair appearing gentleman walks up to your door, knocks and introduces himself as a missionary of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Sounds fine, doesn't it? You ask him in, give him the softest chair, and contribute that regard which one instinctively feels for the earnest missionary of religion.

How different would be your feelings, your attitude, were he to cast aside the mask, the prepossessing name he gives his church and label himself a member and missionary of the Mormon church. He KNOWS it and knowing it is keen, and skillful enough to disclaim any connection with such a name. But be not deceived. A saloon by any other name would smell as bad, and the fragrant name of Latter Day Saints cannot perfume away the dark brown offensive odor that the name Mormonism makes real to civilized nostrils. A Latter Day Saint is a Mormon and a Mormon is connected with a system of religion as heathenish and pagan as Buddhism in India.

What is Mormonism? At mention of the name some people immediately think of wifely multiplicity. They think of that system of polygamy, the presence of which in civilized America is as dark a stain on the Stars and Stripes as ever was human slavery. Others again who have gained their entire knowledge of Mormonism from the cheap sensational novel immediately picture the organization of the Danites, the Mountain Meadow Massacre, and all the blood and crime inevitably consequent to Brigham Young's doctrine of Blood Atonement. But Mormonism is more than polygamy with its shame and sorrow. It is more than Blood Atonement of which doctrine the Mountain Meadow Massacre unquestionably seems the hideous offspring. It is more than the secret and summary removal by the Danites of obstreperous insurgents against authority. These are but excrescences of the foul and parent growth beneath.

First, Mormonism is a superstition. Its doctrines of which more will be said later are outlandish and absurd. China or Africa can not surpass for incongruity and distortion the Mormon conception of God. The pre-existence of spirits, baptism for the dead, the priesthood as taught by Mormonism, miracles and signs all find their counterparts in the pagan systems of heathen lands today.

Every good Mormon who has been through the temple wears what are known as the Temple garments. After a ceremony of interminable length he dons these habiliments never again to be without them. Even in the changing process he must get half

way into the one before he emerges from the other. These garments are supposed to protect him from contagion, accident and calamity; in short are a talisman to protect from temporal ills.

The Mormon church also teaches that its missionary while on the field is invulnerable—immune from disease, poison, accident.

Another great teaching of their superstition is that to apostatize from Mormonism is not only to invite but to inevitably involve the wrath of God, and the expression of his swift displeasure in affliction, adversity and death.

Secondly: Not only is Mormonism a superstition, but it is one magnificently organized. For perfection of organization it is on par with the German army, a railroad system, or old time Jesuitry. Every fourth man in the church is an officer. Every member has something to do if it is no more than to read the public lesson on Sunday. A stranger could not be in a community five minutes, say in early years he couldn't get within some miles of the town ere tidings of his advent were in possession of its bishop. It has been said that when the Desert Telegraph system was in operation in Utah Brigham Young could issue an order in Salt Lake City and in about two hours time, provided he were home, every man in the Mormon church would receive the message. Young would get the revelation presumably from heaven (?) and one hundred and twenty minutes later the black teachers would have finished his calls on the village street. The fact that community life was practically universal—men living in small villages and going out and in to their farms—simplified greatly the accomplishment of this.

Thirdly: Mormonism is a superstition; a splendidly organized superstition and more—it is an oath bound superstition. When a Mormon goes through any of the great temples—of which there are four—he takes certain oaths, that he will never divulge its secrets, ceremonies, purposes. Appended to each oath is a penalty, barbarous and atrocious enough to shame an African Hottentot.

Twelve out of every dozen temple Mormons will deny with vigorous strenuousness that this statement is true and yet many reputable witnesses who have gone through these very ceremonies, on oath testify to its truth. Many of these facts were revealed during the investigation at Washington regarding Mr. Smoot's right to a seat in the United States Senate.

In view of the above facts that Mormonism is an oath-bound, magnificently organized superstition is it any wonder that it has become the dangerous menace to American morals and politics that it is today?

C. E. CONVENTION

The Christian Endeavor Union of Kentucky will hold its annual meeting at the Central Christian Church, Lexington, May 4th to 7th. The young people of Lexington are working to make this meeting one of the greatest gatherings of young people ever held in the state. Some of the best speakers in the state and neighboring states will deliver addresses during the session. The railroads are giving reduced rates and all registered delegates will be entertained in Lexington homes free of charge. The delegates will also be given free tickets to the track meet of Kentucky High

Schools conducted by Transylvania University, Saturday May 6th.

CALIFORNIA

If you are thinking of coming or want to know why you should come to California, write to me, and I shall take delight in telling you why, and giving you any information you may desire. I am a Kentuckian and take a special interest in Kentucky people. I have been in California ten years, on the farm and thoroughly understand the soil and conditions. If you think of coming to California drop me a line,

Yours truly, H. L. Bishop,
Kingsburg, Fresno County, Cal.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)
J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Three Months \$0.75

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The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notice is given, it is assumed that you wish to continue your subscription.

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Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

Former King Manuel is learning to play golf. He is likely to find it fully as difficult as running Portugal.

At this season of the year it is generally easy to get most people interested in good roads movements.

A frog farm is to be started at Manhattan, Nev. We should think Bull-frog would be a better place for it.

We are told that platinum has reached the high water mark of \$43 an ounce. Almost as costly as coal.

The harem skirt has appeared at the seashore, and it is very easy to guess what the wild waves are saying.

If those scientists succeed in their efforts to find an elixir of life, what are we going to do with our undertakers?

And the American oyster is taking the place of its British brother in London. The American invasion grows apace.

A convict escaped from the Ohio penitentiary by crawling through the air shaft. Fresh air has some wonderful effects.

A Chicago woman physician says that tobacco takes the fine edge of the man's taste. Now how does that woman know?

Convicted murderers in Nevada are to be given their choice in the matter of exit, but none will be allowed to choose old age.

One of the contestants in a duel in Paris the other day was injured. If this keeps up we fear that dueling will lose its popularity.

An Indiana woman has developed blood poisoning as the result of a bite from a mouse. Another argument in favor of the harem skirt.

Learning to pronounce correctly the names of the new French ministry will be a good start toward a liberal education in that language.

Fifth avenue in New York is said to have the lowest birth rate of any street in the world. Evidently the stork is not a fashionable bird.

A wise Pennsylvania judge has ruled that it is no crime for a woman to have pretty eyes. In other words they are not concealed weapons.

"A wife should never consult her husband about her clothes," opines a London modiste. She rarely does except when the bills come home.

An eastern writer says that all beautiful women look alike. Maybe, but there is often quite a difference in the size of the shoes they wear.

Some of these scraps in European parlaments are terrible affairs. Think of that Turk who had his ears boxed. He might have had his wrist slapped.

All-steel trains are being run between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. What has become of the car wheels that were made of paper?

A San Francisco bride received from her father a wedding gift of \$1,000,000. The gift, however, will not set the fashion in family bridal presents.

A man taken ill in Bermuda insisted upon being brought home to die in New York. As has often been remarked there is no accounting for tastes.

Chicago is suffering from an epidemic of automobile accidents. Why not hire the hold-up men to fight the auto speeders and kill two birds with one stone?

Massachusetts society women are taking up wrestling as a beautifying exercise. There is evidently more trouble coming for the so-called stronger sex.

DEVELOPMENT OF EASTERN KENTUCKY

Chesapeake & Ohio Will Spend Millions

NUMEROUS BRANCH LINES

Great Timber and Coal Lands to be Opened and Developed—Large Fields With Excellent Products to be Marketed.

Pikeville.—Plans for an extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad through many of the counties along the Big Sandy division, in Eastern Kentucky, as well as the double tracking of the system from Pikeville to Cincinnati, have practically been completed, and it is expected that within the next few months every county in the Big Sandy valley will have an outlet to the coal and timber markets of the world. The new owners have given strong evidence of their faith in the commercial possibilities of the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, and have planned to build branches of the road throughout that section of the state.

Lavisa Fork Road.

One of the first moves to be made by the new owners was to acquire a charter for the building of what is to be known as the Lavisa Fork railway, to run from the conference of Russell and Lavisa creeks, up Lavisa creek to Grundy, Va., fifty miles. This road will traverse one of the biggest coal and virgin timber tracts to be found anywhere in the United States.

Improvements in Pike.

Among other improvements and extensions planned, is the building of the Shady creek branch of the road, a distance of thirty miles, through Pike and Letcher counties. This branch will run through 100,000 acres of coal and timber lands owned by the Consolidated Coal Co. and over 1,000,000 acres of undeveloped coal and timber lands will be tributary to this branch of the road. Surveys for branches up Millers and Marlboro creeks also have been made.

Both of these branches will run through valuable coal and timber lands which are now being developed, and it is planned to have the roads built and ready for operation by the time the mines are in working order. The Millers creek branch will run from Van Lear, a station on the Big Sandy division, in Johnson county, crossing the Big Sandy river at Van Lear. The coal in this section is regarded as one of the finest grades of spring coal to be found in the world, while on the Marlboro branch the product now being mined is considered a fine grade for coking purposes.

Will Spend Millions.

Believing that the future development of coal and timber lands in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky along the Big Sandy river will amply reward them for the money expended in preparing for that development, Messrs. Harway and Turnbull have instructed their representatives to go ahead with the work of building all of the branch roads necessary to meet the future demands of the section, as well as the double tracking of the system. It is planned to have the road from Ashland to Cincinnati and from Pikeville to Chattanooga double tracked by December 1, 1913. These improvements as well as the extensions planned, are located wholly in Kentucky, and millions of dollars will be expended within the next two years.

FARMERS IN PARADE.

Hoes, Rakes, Spades and Shovels Carried As Emblems.

Owingsville.—The Farmers' Union of Kentucky, a recently organized association for the protection of farmers, held its first meeting here and great enthusiasm was manifested. About 500 farmers were in attendance and a spirit of union was evident throughout the town.

A brass band led the parade which reached the entire distance around public square. The officers of the order carried shovels, hoes, rakes, spades and other implements of agriculture as emblems of the lodge, and each member wore a badge of the association. W. B. Evans organized the union here.

PROPOSED TROLLEY EXTENSION.

Shelbyville.—Ed D. Shinnick, chairman of the executive committee of the Kentucky Press association, has appointed T. C. Underwood, editor of the Hopkinsville News Era; Charles C. Meacham, editor of the Hopkinsville Kentuckyian, and John S. Lawrence, editor of the Paducah Record, a committee to arrange a program for the mid-summer meeting, which will be held at Corleau Springs in June.

CLAY COUNTY MAN SHOT.

Athol.—Al Hacker, of Clay county, was shot and killed by Tom Gross. Gross at once surrendered to Deputy Sheriff Hugh Bryant. Hacker was considered a dangerous gun-fighter. He was once sentenced to the penitentiary for the killing of a man in Clay county.

Ellettsville.—Elder W. E. Mobley, one of the best-known ministers of the Christian church in Kentucky, died at his home, aged 86. He had continuously served the Ellettsville church as pastor for 50 years.

FREEZING WEATHER.

Cartersville.—Nicholas county was visited by a heavy freeze and frost and much ice was in evidence.

In some places ice was found in the fruit blossoms, and fruit growers fear that further damage has been done to the crop, while others say it has again escaped with only slight damage.

No damage was done to tobacco plants, where they are under canvas.

TOWN MEANS BUSINESS

Makes Offer to Railroad for Terminal Facilities—Will Be Center of Coal Traffic.

Winchester.—Citizens want this town designated as an L. & N. terminal point. Winchesterites will install a pipeline from the Kentucky river to insure a supply of water all the year, deed a 20-acre tract of land to the company and grant it immunity from taxes for 20 years. The request was submitted to President M. H. Smith for his approval, and it is expected that the wishes of Winchester residents will be granted.

The Kentucky city will be the center of the coal traffic from the Eastern Kentucky coal field when the extension from Jackson, Riverbend county, is completed, within the year to the black diamond district. Work is now being done upon the Lexington & Eastern, all of the grading being done. The road has about 3,000 men in the field pushing the improvements with vigor, and within a year it will be hauling coal out of the new district, that is considered by experts to be the greatest coal field that has been exploited in recent years.

Cincinnati will receive most of the coal tonnage from the Kentucky field, although some of it will be sent southward for the Panama Canal trade.

MEN OF MONEY MEET.

Kentucky Bankers of Group Six in Third Annual Session.

Walton.—Secretary Arch B. Davis, of the Kentucky Bankers' association, gave out the program for the third annual meeting of Group Six to be held at Walton, Thursday, May 11:

The Program.

10:30 a. m.—Call to order—President C. H. Lee, Jr.

Invocation—Rev. W. W. Evans, Presbyterian church, Walton.

Address of Welcome—J. C. Tomlin, Walton.

Response—C. E. Ford, Fifth-Third National bank, Cincinnati.

"State Bank Examinations and the Responsibility of Directors," N. E. Hildell, vice president Boone County Deposit bank, Burlington.

Address—"Banks and Laws," Kennedy Helm, Louisville, attorney of the Kentucky Bankers' association.

"Interest on Time Deposits," E. S. Clark, president Citizens' bank, Falkmouth.

"Uniform Size of Checks and the Kind of Checks that Should be Given Away," Arch B. Davis, secretary of the Kentucky Bankers' association, Louisville.

"The Kentucky Bankers' Association," Arch B. Davis, Louisville.

"Uniform Size of Checks and the Kind of Checks that Should be Given Away," J. C. Miller, Equitable Bank and Trust Co., Walton.

"The Aldrich Central Bank Law," E. E. Lee, president First National bank, Covington.

Address—"The General Welfare of the Banking Fraternity," J. N. Kehoe, Mayaville, president of the Kentucky Bankers' association.

"What Brings Success to a Country Bank?" A. B. Renaker, cashier People's bank, Burlington.

"Certified Checks," Hon. Charles Eugene Clark, president of the First National bank, Ludlow.

"The Essential Elements of Successful Banking"—Round table, conducted by A. M. Larkin, cashier German National bank, Newport.

The third annual meeting of Group One, Kentucky Bankers' association, will be held at Paducah Thursday, May 18. Group Two will hold its second annual meeting at Morgantown Thursday, June 8.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Winchester.—The teachers' institute for Clark county will this year probably be held during the first week in September. Mr. Lester has fixed this date in order to allow Miss Alice Ramsey, who will be an assistant instructor, to make other engagements for similar work with other institutes during the preceding months. The county teachers are compelled by law to attend the institute and the time is allowed if it comes within their term of school.

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BANKER IN TROUBLE.

Found Short in His Accounts—Accidentally Discovered.

Louisville.—Speculations extending through a period of ten years and amounting to \$35,000 have been discovered in the affairs of the Southern National bank, and William S. Parker, Jr., 25, assistant cashier and an employee of the bank since boyhood, confessed to being the defaulter.

Rumors of a shortage have been afloat for a week past, but remained unconfirmed because officials of the bank refused to give publicity to the matter because Parker and his friends were fast making up the defalcation. All but \$10,000 has been paid back to the bank.

It is claimed that Parker manipulated what is known as the "redemption fund account," and, although the national bank examiner went over his books 27 times since the first defalcation, no evidence of wrongdoing was ever uncovered as to Parker.

How He Worked It.

His method of defalcation was to appropriate the mutilated bills to be sent to Washington for redemption, take possession of the good bills returned and fix his books accordingly. It was the bank examiner's custom not to probe the "redemption fund account" and this fact Parker knew, engineering his transactions accordingly.

Parker's alleged defalcation might have extended through an indefinite period had it not been for an accident. Ten days ago he prepared to take a vacation. The day he left the office a package of new money that had been sent in return for mutilated bills was received and put away, presumably by him. In his hurry he left the slip accompanying the money from Washington lying on his desk and his secretary found it. Turning to the books he found it had not been entered. He then searched vainly for the money. Lack of entry and lack of money resulted in an examination of the redemption fund account and the discovery of the shortage.

CLAIM SOLONS ACCEPTED BRIBES

Sensational Story From Buckeye Capital

TELLS ABOUT THE DIAPHONE

Men Arrested on Charges of Attempted Bribery Say They Are Detectives and Have "The Goods"—Claim Their Net Has Entrapped a Score.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The following signed statement was issued by W. J. Burns: The corruption of some of the members of the Ohio legislature became so notorious some time ago that a committee of prominent citizens took it upon themselves to retain my agency to make an investigation. The case is not yet ready for publication, but I am able to say that we have succeeded in trapping the crooked members who have been soliciting bribes to pass or kill legislation.

It promises to be one of the most sensational exposures of recent years because of the effectiveness of means employed to get the evidence. Every word of the conversation was transmitted through a dictagraph to a court stenographer at the other end of the line.

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MONROE BOYS ORGANIZE

Prizes Will Be Given for Best Results in Corn.

Tomlinsonville.—The boys of this county between the ages of 10 and 15 years have organized a corn growers' club. About 100 boys have joined the organization and will plant and cultivate their corn according to directions given them. Superintendent Jesse E. Martin received a lot of seed corn from the commission of Agriculture, which is being distributed among the boys. The purpose is to demonstrate to the farmer the more scientific methods of farming. The work is being watched by many older persons. The one raising the greatest number of bushels to the acre will be awarded a valuable prize.

CITY ALDERMAN SHOT.

Member of Bar Surrenders After Shooting Proprietor of Hotel.

Lexington.—Patrick Mooney, city alderman and joint partner in the Leland hotel with W. F. Blair, was shot and almost instantly killed in the lobby of the hotel by Thomas Dolan, formerly a well-known member of the Lexington bar, but who in recent years has devoted himself to his horses.

Dolan is a native of Louisville, where he spent his boyhood at the home of his uncle, the late Charles Kraemer, who was for many years city wharfmaster. There had been some ill feeling between the men for nearly a year, it is said. Dolan fired four shots. All of the bullets took effect, and one penetrated the heart. Dolan surrendered to the police.

Dolan Indicted.

The grand jury returned an indictment charging Thomas P. Dolan, lawyer and turfman, with murder in shooting to death Alderman Patrick J. Mooney. The indictment recites that the murder was committed with malice aforethought and no bail is allowed.

The finding of the indictment precluded the necessity of an examining trial, and in the county court an order transferring the case to the circuit court was entered by Judge Scott. The case will be heard at the June term.

Notwithstanding the timidity of eye-witnesses and physicians who conducted the autopsy, showing that Mooney was shot in the back, Dolan persists that he was forced to kill Mooney, though he still refuses to make a detailed statement.

SHOT BY HIDDEN ENEMY.

Cartersville.—Jonah Hedges, a young farmer, was shot in the hip and dangerously wounded by an unidentified person from ambush. The shooting took place on the Stoner Creek place. No motive for the attack on Hedges is known. A searching investigation is being made by the authorities.

BANK FOR CARROLLTON.

Carrollton.—The German-American bank has been organized with a capital stock of \$25,000. The bank will be opened for business May 1.

Whitesburg.—An indictment has been returned against Polly Hart and Burnett Hart, 12, her son, charging them with the shooting and wounding of Otto Hart. The woman is Hart's wife, while the boy is his step-son. The case will be passed upon the special term of court.

CLAIM SOLONS ACCEPTED BRIBES

Sensational Story From Buckeye Capital

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EXPORTS BRIGHTEN

Weather Conditions Still Continue to Have Effect on the Trade Conditions.

New York.—H. H. Dinn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade said:

While domestic trade moves sluggishly export trade continues to expand, and the increase in the amount of manufactured articles sold abroad is very gratifying. Commercial activity abroad is most noticeable and is a promise of improvement on this side of the Atlantic as soon as present uncertainties pass. Another contrast is to be seen in the essential sound fundamental conditions such as abundance of money and comparative buoyancy of stocks on the one hand, and the curtailment of production, the inactivity in distribution and the virtual stagnation in speculation on the other.

Among the Metals.

Interest in iron and steel centers largely on the recent reduction in price of ore. The lowering of quotations 50 cents a ton was not unexpected, but the change has not been followed by any larger inquiry for pig iron, and buying is delayed, awaiting further developments. Some of the merchant furnaces have sufficient ore on hand to last them for several months to come, and while a few additional stacks have been blown in others are going out.

Cotton is Slow.

Cotton goods have not responded much to the sharp advance in the staple, yet the markets are generally steadier. Restriction in proportion has reached the high water mark for the year thus far, and manufacturers are not looking for permanent relief until a new and larger crop of cotton comes to hand. Exports of cotton goods are substantially ahead of a year ago.

Shoes and Leather.

Conditions in footwear are improved and business shows a fair volume. Jobbers still display considerable conservatism, however, and orders generally are confined to quantities sufficient to meet current needs. Shoe leathers are slow. Upper stock is quiet, the calf skins are selling better. Continued dullness rules in the hide markets.

The Weather.

New York.—Hradstreet's letter said: The features of the week have been a slight stimulation of retail trade by warm, bright weather North, West and East, good progress in the planting and growth of leading cereal crops and satisfactory developments as regards the outlook for leading fruit crops. The greater activity in retail trade in turn is reflected in a little better business by jobbers, but on the other hand unseasonably wet and cool weather has checked farming operations at the South, and also made for quiet latitudes.

Business Failures.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending April 27 were 210, against 233 last week, 189 in the like week of 1910, 268 in 1909, 282 in 1908 and 143 in 1907.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 26, which compares with 24 for last week and 21 in the like week of 1910.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending April 27 aggregated 1,685,666 bushels, against 1,769,878 bushels last week and 2,059,239 bushels this week last year. For the 43 weeks ending April 27 exports are 99,779,778 bushels, against 122,231,440 bushels in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 735,667 bushels, against 829,482 bushels last week and 518,814 bushels in 1910. For the 43 weeks ending April 27 corn exports are 43,736,189 bushels, against 25,293,481 bushels last year.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$14.25, do family \$13.

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Great Orator Had a Warning

Henry W. Grady Seemed to Have Premonition of Evil Before Going to Boston, Where He Contracted Fatal Cold.

"In the early part of December, 1889—I think it was about two weeks after congress had met in regular session—I was sitting in my office in Washington one evening when a man came in, threw himself into an unoccupied chair, and said: 'Hello!'"

In this way the late Amos J. Cummings, who in 1889 was closing his first term in congress, described to me his last meeting with Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, who gained national fame in a single night by a speech which he made on "The New South" before the members of the New England society in New York on the evening of Forefathers' Day, 1888.

"I noticed the moment Grady sat down," Mr. Cummings went on, "that he seemed to be in ill health, or else was mentally distressed. He pushed his hat upon the back side of his head, leaned forward, placed his elbows upon the table, and dejectedly rested his chin in both hands."

"Don't you feel well?" I asked; and he replied that so far as he knew he was perfectly well physically, but that he had been laboring under a fit of great depression, which had seized him the very moment he took the train at Atlanta for the north.

"Thinking to cheer him up a bit, I said to him that no man who had gained so swiftly the brilliant reputation which had come to him from one address ought to have a moment's depression. He gave me no direct answer, but said instead: 'I am on my way to Boston. They have invited me to deliver an address there on the evening of Forefathers' Day. They asked me last year, but I was unable to go to Boston then. That New York address, so far as its success was concerned, was as great a surprise to me as it could have been to any of those who invited me to speak at the New England dinner.'"

"Having said this, Grady buried his face in his hands. I thought that he was fearful that he would not maintain at Boston the reputation he had gained three years earlier in New York. I asked him if he was to speak upon the same subject, 'The New South.' How fervid was his rhetoric upon that occasion! With what perfection of the spoken word he prophesied the future of the united coun-

try! How apt were his metaphors, entirely free from any grandiloquent flourish, the more effective by reason of their simplicity! I thought of this, and I wondered whether he would be able at Boston to stir the sons of New England in the New England capital as he had moved the sons of New England in New York."

"He must have known what was in my mind, for he said that he was not at all concerned about the effect of his speech in Boston. And he was not going to speak of the negro question, but of some phases of the negro question. 'It will be a more serious subject than the one I chose for New York, because the negro question is the grave one of the South,' he continued. 'But I am going to tell them about it exactly what I think.'"

"Again Grady stopped, and once more rested his face in his hands. At last he said: 'I don't know what has come over me. I have not the slightest anxiety about my Boston speech, but I can't shake off this feeling of depression. If I were superstitious, I should say that it is portentous.'"

"I suggested to him that perhaps his stomach was out of order. 'No,' he replied, 'it is not that. But I don't know what it is. I went to New York with a light heart, and

with real enthusiasm. I go to Boston laboring under this depression.'"

"He tried to shake off the feeling, we chatted for a while, and then, with a forced cheerfulness, he bade me good bye. A few days later I read the reports in the papers of Grady's Boston address, learned that he had maintained his New York reputation, and I said to myself: 'Now that fit of depression will pass.'"

"A few days later the news came from Atlanta that Henry W. Grady was dead. It is my recollection that he caught a cold at Boston which developed swiftly into mortal disease. And I have never had any doubt that some monition had come to him of what his destiny was to be—the real explanation of the depression that he was laboring under when last I saw him."

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Queer Place for Nest.

Birds in London sometimes choose queer nesting-places. A pair of sparrows have this year chosen the granite crown of the Royal coat of arms which decorates the massive gothic arch of the middle tower of the Tower of London. There they have been seen actively at work designing the architecture of their home. The birds have only just room enough to get in and out of the stonework at the base of the crown.

Story of White's Elevation

President Cleveland, Vexed by Two Rejections by Senate, "Got as Far Away From New York State as Possible."

But for Grover Cleveland's determination "to get as far away from New York state as possible," Edward Douglas White would probably not now be chief justice of the United States Supreme court. And the various interesting details of how he came to be put on the bench as an associate justice by President Cleveland are given here for the first time.

President Cleveland found it expedient to summon congress into extraordinary session in the summer of 1893. Panic prevailed. There had been a virtual suspension of payments by the banks. The president was assured that if congress would repeal the so-called Sherman silver law, confidence would be restored. It so happened

that a vacancy upon the bench of the Supreme court had occurred, and the president determined to send into the senate at the extra session the nomination of a lawyer to fill that vacancy.

Taking counsel solely with himself, he sent in the nomination of William D. Hornblower of New York. The senate did not act upon the nomination at the special session, and so as congress adjourned without confirming the appointment, it was necessary for the president to make a new nomination when congress met in December. It was suggested to him that he send some other name than that of Mr. Hornblower to the senate. In fact, Mr. Hornblower himself made this suggestion. But Grover Cleveland would not have been the man he was had he agreed to a suggestion of that kind. "Your nomination will go to the senate again, and will stay there until it is confirmed or rejected," he said to Mr. Hornblower. The nomination was again made, and David B. Hill, then a senator, caused it to be rejected.

A day or two later President Cleveland sent to the senate the nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham of New York for associate justice. Senator Hill made this nomination a personal issue. He had urged the senate to reject Hornblower on the ground that he was not a loyal Democrat. But Wheeler H. Peckham was a personal as well as a political enemy. Mr. Hill therefore appealed to the custom known as senatorial courtesy, and in that way he secured the rejection of the nomination of Peckham for justice.

Thereupon Grover Cleveland determined so to act as to put an end to the playing fast and loose with his nominations to the Supreme court bench. "I am going to get as far away from New York state as possible," he declared. "The senators from New York appear not to want a New York man to fill the vacancy upon the bench caused by the death of a justice who was nominated from New York. Well, I think I can accommodate them."

The president asked one or two friends to sound the senators quietly respecting the availability of Edward D. White, senator from Louisiana, as associate justice. Those friends told President Cleveland that Senator White came from an old Louisiana Whig family.

"Well, there isn't any Whig party now; Senator White was elected as a Democrat and he is a Democrat," was the reply.

"Would there be the slightest objection to his appointment?" And the answer was that if he sent Senator White's name to the senate for associate justice that body would confirm the appointment within ten minutes.

While this consultation was going on Senator White was ignorant of what was in the president's mind. A few hours before his nomination was sent to the senate a friend said to Senator White: "President Cleveland is going to Louisiana for his Supreme court justice. He says he is going to get as far away from New York state as possible, because the New York senators don't want a New York man appointed."

"That would be a great honor for Louisiana," Senator White said. "Whether just previously he had a more direct intimation of the president's purpose is not known, but his nomination was speedily confirmed, and it was confirmed unanimously and with such evidence of cordial appreciation that Senator White was deeply touched."

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Too Much to Ask.

"I would gladly die for you," he exclaimed. "But what I am going to ask you to do calls for greater heroism on your part than that," she replied slowly. "What is it?" he asked. "To work," she answered. "Anything but that," he responded, giving up in despair.

BANGOR, MAINE, IS FIRE SWEEP

The Losses Will Reach Six Millions

DEATH IN THE WAKE OF FLAMES

Thousands are Homeless and Terror-Stricken—Dynamite Resorted to to Stay the Progress of the Fire—Bridges Burned Away and Wires Down.

Bangor, Maine.—Fire fanned by a stiff breeze wiped out practically all the business district and public buildings and ate up the best residential district on the northern side.

The loss is estimated at \$6,000,000. The efforts of the fire department from the time the fire started were absolutely futile. In an hour the fire had leaped beyond all control. The Smith and Strickland blocks were dynamited in a vain attempt to stay the flames.

Flames Driven South.

After the first rush of the fire to the north the back wind set up by the fire itself fanned the flames toward the south, threatening that part of the city that at first seemed safe.

At the start all communication except by the Postal Telegraph Co. was cut off. The Western Union and the telephone office went early, the operations narrowly escaping through their devotion to duty in staying at their posts until forced out by the flames.

The people were panic-stricken. The escape to Brewer, across the Penobscot, was cut off early by the burning of the bridges.

Lives May Have Been Lost.

The loss of life is impossible to estimate. So far as known there has been one death reported, although completely demoralized are the police and fire systems.

Bangor is the head of navigation on the Penobscot river and has 23,000 inhabitants. Its lumber trade stands second in the United States.

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES RAILS

Eight Missing Believed Dead in the Burned Wreck.

Custos, Penn.—An excursion train, bearing 170 women schoolteachers of Syracuse and Utica, N. Y., on a special tour to Washington, was thrown over an embankment by spreading rails.

Many persons were injured, and at least 8 are missing. It is believed that the missing persons are dead in the wreckage.

Engineer Vandy and Conductor Person died from their injuries.

Going at High Speed.

The train was traveling at a rate of 50 miles an hour, and when the locomotive struck a sharp curve, where men had been repairing the tracks, it jumped and ran along a ledge, carrying four of the fire cars with it.

All of the cars took fire and burned like tinder. Not a splinter is left. The teachers were to have been the guests of Vice President Sherman.

TORNADO IN MISSOURI

Path Ten Miles Long and a Mile Wide Devastated—Two Known Fatalities.

Warrensburg, Mo.—A tornado, accompanied by terrific rain from the west, swept a path a mile wide across Northern Johnson county, 10 miles.

So far as reported, more than a score of houses were unroofed. Four dwelling houses were entirely swept away. William T. Paine's mansion of antebellum days was blown to atoms. Kelly Paine, his 10-year-old son, was carried a quarter of a mile and thrown against the ground with such force that every bone in his body was broken and his brains dashed out.

The boy's mother was also struck with flying timbers and will die.

RACING SEASON OPENED.

Spring Meeting Held Under Dripping Skies.

Lexington, Ky.—The Kentucky association's spring meeting was opened under dripping skies and with a muddy track, yet the attendance was larger and the betting heavier than on the opening day last spring. The prevalent keenness of the people for the sport was everywhere evident.

Winners and Odds.

Euclid (T. Rice), 17-2; Cash on Delivery (Kennedy), 11-5; Work Box (Archibald), 15-4; Countess (McTear), 7-20; Irishman (R. Goose), 57-20; Pibain (McGee) 121-20.

Warehouse Burned.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A spectacular blaze on the river front resulted in the destruction of the warehouse of the Tennessee Navigation Co., entailing a loss approximately \$15,000.

Clod of Dirt Kills Man.

Dublin, Ga.—Dun Cooper, engineer in a cotton oil mill, died as a result of being struck in the temple with a clod of dirt by Dick, 18, son of Deputy Sheriff Rowland.

DEFIES REBELS, DIES

MEXICAN REFUSES TO SURRENDER AND IS KILLED.

Youth Engages in Fight With 400 Insurrectos on a Railroad Train.

Mexico City.—In a battle with 400 rebels at Chojones, Guerrero, a second lieutenant, who was a mere boy, refused to surrender or to leave the train on which he and his command of 30 soldiers were being brought to the capital.

At the conclusion of the encounter the lieutenant and 28 of the soldiers were dead and the remaining two of his men were prisoners. One of the arms of the lieutenant was shot away.

The rebels were under command of Gen. Prudencio Figueroa. Learning that troops were being carried on the Cuernavaca division of the National railways, the rebel leader marched to Cajones, a station some distance below Cuernavaca. When the train stopped he sent a messenger to demand the surrender of the troops and a request, if they would not surrender, to abandon the train in order that the lives of the passengers be not endangered.

Fresh from the School of Aspirantes, a military training school, the hotheaded officer sent back word that he had his orders to continue on that train. Little time was lost in beginning the fight. The rebels poured down the embankment on either side of the train, and almost simultaneously the shooting was begun by them and by the soldiers on the train.

Passengers who had been imploring the officer to yield were in a panic. The cries of women and children were heard in the roar of the rifles, and the shots from the rebels raked the sides of the train, many entering the coaches occupied by passengers. But one, however, did personal damage.

That one killed Luis Bustamante, a young civil engineer on his way to the capital to be married. Bustamante was kneeling beside a frightened little girl passenger attempting to comfort her when he was shot.

In the first class coach, immediately in the rear of the soldiers' car, was riding the jefe politico of Iguala, Guerrero. The rebels forced their way through the panic-stricken passengers, declaring they would improve this opportunity of ridding the country of one more of his kind.

With the jefe politico were traveling his wife and five children. The passengers surrounded the man and with tears running down their faces begged the rebels to spare his life. A short consultation and the rebels told the wife that the entire family might continue their journey.

El Paso, Tex.—Francisco I. Madero has agreed to an extension of the armistice for another five days while peace is discussed. Mexico City has already agreed to the extension.

QUITS AS HEAD OF SENATE

Because of Ill Health Senator Frye Tenders Resignation as President Pro Tem.

Washington.—On account of ill health Senator Frye of Maine tendered to the vice-president his resignation as president pro tempore of the senate. The senator is confined to his apartment and his friends, because of his advanced age, are apprehensive.

It is probable that Senator Gellinger will succeed him as president pro tem.

Senator Frye has had a long career of usefulness and distinction, having served as senator since 1881, when he succeeded James G. Blaine, and having been for ten years previous a representative from Maine.

The senator is eighty-one years old and has been in public life continuously since his first election to the Maine legislature in 1861. His home is in Lewiston, Me.

FORCE PRISON HEAD TO QUIT

Cornelius Collins, Superintendent for Thirteen Years, Requested to Resign by Governor Dix.

Albany, N. Y.—Cornelius V. Collins of Troy, state superintendent of prisons for thirteen years, has resigned. His resignation, which reached Governor Dix, takes effect immediately. Superintendent Collins had supervision of the four state prisons—Sing Sing, Auburn, Clinton and Great Meadows—and of the Matteawan and Dannemora hospitals for the criminal insane.

Soon after Governor Dix assumed office in January he requested Superintendent Collins to resign, but the latter refused. The governor next ordered an investigation of the state commission in lunacy, state prisons and reformatories and the excise and highway departments. As a result of the investigations at Sing Sing and Clinton alleged irregularities in the purchase of supplies were found, but no charges were preferred against Collins.

Eight Are Cremated.

Roadsboro, Va.—Mrs. J. H. Nunn, a widow, and seven children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home in southwest Roadsboro. Three of her ten children escaped by leaping from windows.

100 Are to Sing for Mrs. Taft.

New York.—At the invitation of Mrs. Taft 100 members of the Mozart society, a New York musical organization, will go to Washington to participate in the May garden party on the White House lawn on May 12.

Temperance

PLACE INEBRIATES ON FARMS

Medical Authorities Are Unanimous in Their Belief of the Colony Treatment of Drunkards.

A new method of handling the problem of drunkenness is set forth in The Survey. While it is undoubtedly a suggestion of the right kind for the relief of individual cases of drunkenness it would appear to the casual observer that too much of our effort and time and money are spent in the attempt to repair the damage which we ourselves permit by licensing the public drinking saloon. There is one thing better than to lift a man out of the gutter—that is to remove the gutter. We are dealing too largely with effects and not with causes.

Inebriety is the source of many of the most important problems of government. Recent figures show that 23.9 per cent of the male cases of insanity in New York are due to excessive use of alcohol. In Pennsylvania 41 per cent of the imbeciles owe their condition to intemperance, 30 to 40 per cent of epileptic cases have their origin in alcoholism. The report of the Board of Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts for 1908 states that 86,365, or 60 per cent of the total arrests were made for public intoxication. Drunkenness as a cause of poverty is continually noticed in every-day life.

The use of the short sentence is absolutely ineffective. A man leaves the county jail or workhouse without money and in most cases without friends. He can secure shelter in a saloon and probably by performing menial service for the bartender get a drink. This is the most natural thing for him to do. The alcoholic repeater is the natural result of the short sentence.

The number of persons who appear again and again for drunkenness is alarming. In one case, a man now 61 years of age has been in the workhouse 62 separate times. He has spent 3,163 days there at a total cost for maintenance alone of \$1,868.53. Another case has been in the workhouse 34 different times, in the alcoholic wards of a city hospital 31 times, in the municipal lodging house twice, in the almshouse once and in two other hospitals two times each. He has spent a total of 1,943 days in these various places at a total cost of \$1,323.12. Still another case, a man about 55 years of age, has been in the workhouse, almshouse, or hospital 71 times or a total of 5,384 days at a total cost of \$2,492.37. In Utica, N. Y., one person has appeared before the police court at least 160 times for public intoxication.

There is substantial unanimity as to the general lines along which change should be made. A graded series of remedies is needed. First offenders should be released without their appearance in court. For the next grade of cases probation should be tried and a fine imposed to be collected in installments. More serious cases should be committed to a farm colony. To carry out this plan involves extending greatly the principle of probationary oversight of petty offenders. This principle is comparatively recent in application but the results are so satisfactory that it has passed the experimental stage.

Seven states provide for the commitment of habitual drunkards on the petition of relatives accompanied by proper medical certification. When a man has completely lost his self-control and is a constant burden to his family, it should not be necessary for him to become so obnoxious to the community as to incur arrest for disorderly conduct before he can be committed to an institution.

Medical authorities are unanimous in their belief in the farm colony treatment. The prime necessities are: isolation from alcohol for a continuous period of time, abundance of light and fresh air, therapeutic baths and as much outdoor work as the patient is capable of physically. Not all cases of inebriety, however, can be treated alike. Physical differences due to the stage of the disease require classification and diversified treatment. Incontinent and advanced cases cannot be treated together.

The advantage of such colonies are that a large number of rounders would be taken from the streets, courts, prisons, workhouses, and hospitals. Many cases that are a constant menace to society would be removed. Families that are burdened by caring for fathers and brothers who are habitually drunk would be relieved. But most important the individual would be isolated from alcohol and placed in a healthful environment and helped to lead a wholesome and partially self-supporting life.

Temperance Is Christianity.

"From the first, even when most of the churches were as yet hostile, the temperance movement has been a religious movement, deriving its power from a strong faith in God and a belief that the movement was fulfilling His purpose in the moral upbuilding of His children, and in the removal from their path of avoidable temptation. Temperance work is practical Christianity. No other phase of Christian work is so immediately effective on life and character, so helpful in removing temptation, in developing self-control and thus preparing the soul for deeper religious experiences.—H. G. C. Bauceller, M. P.

Cleveland's View of Arthur

He Had Sincere Admiration for His Predecessor and for His Skill and Courage in Handling a Difficult Situation.

Mr. George F. Parker, the biographer of Grover Cleveland and his intimate friend for years, had many opportunities for confidential conversation with Mr. Cleveland, during which the latter spoke freely of men and events of the political generation with which he was identified.

"On one occasion," said Mr. Parker, "when I was chatting with Mr. Cleveland—it was while he was serving his first term as president—some chance reference was made to his predecessor in the White House, Chester A. Arthur. Instantly, Mr. Cleveland spoke in a most tender and sympathetic manner of General Arthur, and when he had finished I was much impressed by the earnestness and the cordiality of his appreciation of President Arthur and his administration."

At this point I interrupted to say that I had high authority for the statement that before Cleveland became governor of New York, and certainly after he had entered the executive mansion at Albany, he had sincere admiration for General Arthur, primarily based on some business or professional association of an earlier day.

"That feeling," replied Mr. Parker, "Mr. Cleveland still more strongly entertained after he had been some time in the presidency. His early experience in that office made it clear to him how very difficult the position of General Arthur must have been when he entered the presidency, not as president-elect, but by virtue of constitutional succession."

"I cannot undertake to repeat President Cleveland's precise words, but I can give you very clearly the substance of his opinion respecting General Arthur as president and the reasons he gave for holding that opinion. He discovered that there were always embarrassments, some of them serious, awaiting a newly inaugurated president. Frequently, these are difficult in case the succession passes to one of an opposite party. But General Arthur became president because of the assassination of President Garfield. Passion was aroused throughout the country. Grievous factional disturbances had been created in the Republican party. It was an extraordinary difficult responsibility that awaited General Arthur in view of the

fact that he was recognized as one of the leaders of the Stewart faction of the party, the faction that had placed itself in opposition to the administration of President Garfield. But Cleveland had a good opportunity for learning how skillfully and with what gentle firmness and a complete sense of patriotic duty President Arthur met the responsibility. He was particularly impressed by General Arthur's display of moral courage when he vetoed the first river and harbor bill sent to him—a bill outrageously crammed with 'pork.' And I distinctly remember what Mr. Cleveland said after he had told of the difficulties that had beset Arthur and pointed to the fact that by the end of his term the breach in his party had been healed and there was recognition in congress that a patriot, conscientious and earnestly patriotic citizen had been administering the government."

"I do not think that the country as yet fully realizes or appreciates the high character of the service of President Arthur. But I feel certain that when the accurate history of his administration and times is written there will come a full appreciation, which will be the fitting judgment of the American people."

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Hydrophobia in Russia.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the London Lancet, 405 persons were officially recorded as having been bitten by rabid animals in Prussia in 1909. The animals inflicting the injuries are described as 190 dogs, 5 cats, 3 horses and 4 other domesticated animals. In 19 cases the patient contracted the disease from other persons. Of the total number of persons bitten 374 19.2 per cent received Pasteur treatment. There were 10 deaths in all, 8 of the dead having been treated by Pasteur's method, so that among 374 persons treated in this way, 8 (2.13 per cent) died, and among 32 persons not treated in this way, 2 (6.25 per cent) died.

Too Much to Ask.

"I would gladly die for you," he exclaimed. "But what I am going to ask you to do calls for greater heroism on your part than that," she replied slowly. "What is it?" he asked. "To work," she answered. "Anything but that," he responded, giving up in despair.



Red Cross Shoe

"Bends with your foot"

That is why it feels so good.

You will find any of the Red Cross dress shoes just as easy and comfortable as the walking shoes.

Don't hesitate to select the most stylish Red Cross model shown.

Its comfort is not due to its shape or style but to its sole, which bends with your foot.

This sole is tanned by the special Red Cross process which preserves all the leather's natural elasticity.

Once you are fitted in the Red Cross Shoe, you will be better satisfied than you have ever been before—with the appearance as well as the comfort of your footwear.

Come in and see the new styles. Find out this season how restful the Red Cross Shoe really is—how fashionable it is.

Oxfords \$3.50 and \$4. High Shoes \$4, \$4.50 and \$5.

These are the styles that will be worn

E. F. COYLE

You pay less — or get more

Berea and Vicinity.

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Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Knoxville	6:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
BEREA	1:30 p. m.	3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local		
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:35 p. m.
BEREA	11:50 a. m.	12:20 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Express Trains		
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.		
South Bound		
Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.	
BEREA	11:44 a. m.	
North Bound		
BEREA	4:56 p. m.	
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.	

J. E. Parsons of Alcorn visited here, Monday and Tuesday.

Sallie Fowler was in Richmond, Monday, on business.

Mrs. Will Coyle is visiting her brother, Jas. Baker.

Rev. Parsons went to Whites Station to fill his appointment, Saturday and Sunday.

Highest prices paid for wool.—J. S. Gott, Depot Street.

Mr. R. J. Engle was in Richmond, Monday.

BARGAIN DAY

2:00 p. m.
SATURDAY
MAY 6

MRS. EARLY'S

Chrisman and Engle carry the best fertilizer, Berea, Ky.

Messrs. E. L. Robinson, Edgar Moore, S. T. Mitchell and Dr. S. R. Baker were in Cincinnati, Sunday.

Mr. Richard Moore was home over Sunday from his work at Lexington.

Mr. J. W. VanWinkle is in town this week.

"Buggy Day" at Welch's on Saturday, May 13, 1911.

Mr. Arthur Dalley, a former student of Berea, has been visiting friends in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Logsdon of Panola were visiting here Wednesday and Thursday with their son and daughter.

Eight young people from Berea immensely enjoyed a house party last Saturday and Sunday at Miss Viola Cick's home near Kerby Knob.

Everybody come to Welch's on "Buggy Day" to see who gets the bed room suite.

Mr. C. C. Rhodus was in Richmond a part of this week on business.

For the whitest and best flour, go to R. J. Engle.

The proceeds of the bazaar which the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Baptist church will hold Friday and Saturday of this week at Mr. U. B. Roberts' shop will go to make up their pledge for Foreign Missions.

Store burned but still in business. New stand in Hanson Hall.—W. J. Tatum.

Mr. George Coyle who has been visiting at the home of his brother, Mr. Isaac Coyle, returned to his home, Tuesday.

Mr. S. McGuire was taken to the Gibson Hospital in Richmond, Sunday.

Fresh and up-to-date groceries and vegetables. New goods nearly every day. Shall be pleased to see my old customers and many new ones at my new stand in Hanson Hall, Corner of Main and Center Sts.—W. I. Tatum.

Mrs. John Cornett who has been visiting her mother here for some time left Sunday for her home in Virginia.

Mr. Crockett Ely who has been attending school here leaves today for Fairland, Oklahoma, where he is to do carpentry work.

Miss Mary Adams is ill.

Several of our prominent business men went to Richmond, Monday.

Mr. Archie D. Bradshaw left, Friday, for Louisville. He takes a position as pharmacist.

For particulars about "Buggy Day," see circulars.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Duncan have moved into one of Mrs. Early's houses on School Street.

Keep your eye on G. D. Holliday's big adv. on page four for the best bargains in Real Estate in Berea and Madison County, Kentucky.

Congregational church for month of May. First Sunday, Mr. Francis O. Clark. Come and hear a helpful message. Second Sunday, Mr. Horace Caldwell. Hear a strong young man who has invested his life for Jesus Christ. Third Sunday, Mr. Isaac Hacker. Mr. Hacker is one who sees the hand of God in his life. Fourth Sunday, H. M. Racer, Pastor. Services 11 o'clock.

At the Y. M. C. A. next Sunday the third of the series of the life work meetings will be held.

Four callings will be presented:—The Farmer, by Clark Wilson; The Engineer, by V. O. Steenrod; The Lawyer, by Sewell Combs; The Doctor, by John R. Warrington.

Special music will be given. Upper Chapel, 6:15 p. m., May 7, 1911. Town citizens are cordially invited.

The Priscilla Club held its last business meeting of the year at the home of Mrs. Coddington, Thursday, April 27th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. S. R. Baker; Vice-President, Mrs. J. P. Faulkner; Secretary, Mrs. Carl Hunt; Treasurer, Mrs. Cleve Wolf; Mrs. J. W. Stephens, Third member of Executive committee. After the meeting delightful refreshments were served by the hostesses.

Frank Abney who has undergone an extended and critical attack of appendicitis is now able to be out and around again.

Mrs. Dinmore is in Louisville this week attending the meetings of Federated Women's Clubs. She has charge of the Crafts exhibit.

Dr. Cowley was in Lexington, Tuesday.

Rev. and Mrs. C. A. VanWinkle of Vanceburg accompanied the body of their seven weeks old baby to Berea, Tuesday, for burial. The funeral services were held in the M. E. church and were conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Isaiah Cline, assisted by Rev. J. P. Bicknell and J. W. VanWinkle. The interment took place in the Berea cemetery, Tuesday afternoon.

Wall Paper

10c to \$1.00 per roll

It requires three full and complete sample books to represent the line, all of which is in stock and ready for delivery.

I have most all the latest designs and at prices far less than you will find elsewhere.

R. H. CHRISMAN
"The Furniture Man"

Mr. Gamble was in London for a few days this week.

A great game of baseball will be played between the Academy and College workers, Saturday p. m. at 2:30. Several old time experts will be seen upon the field.

W. P. Chapman, who will be remembered as a student for several years here and who afterwards studied agriculture at Ann Arbor and taught at the Cane Spring school south of Louisville, is somewhat recently married and is now preaching and conducting a store in Lockland, Ohio.

Rev. Benson H. Roberts, D. D., of Pittsburg, Pa., will preach Sunday morning at the Union Church and Sunday night at the College Chapel.

Mr. Wm. Isaac has purchased a farm in the bluegrass and expects to move onto it soon.

Walter Scott Hines, of the class of '97, writes from Eagle Pass, Texas. He is superintendent of schools there. He expects to visit Berea the coming Commencement when he will receive the degree of A. M.

A letter from Mr. H. F. Allen of Bluff City, Tenn., informs us that we were "considerably mixed" in our last week's announcement of his marriage. In our write-up we stated that Mr. Allen is a graduate of the Normal Department. This is true, but he is also a graduate of the College, Class 1905, having received the degree B. S. Our other error was as to the residence of the bride. The clipping from which we got our information did not state that she was a resident of Bluff City, Mr. Allen's home, but it did not give her residence and the inference was that she was from the same place. We are informed that her former home was Bedford City, Va. We are glad to make these corrections.

The second of the series of "Life Work" meetings was held last Sunday night at the Y. M. C. A. by Mr. H. E. Taylor. He spoke on "Business as a Life Work," and emphasized especially the many advantages in this field and the requisites of a successful business man. A full house and the careful attention of the audience showed the interest taken in this subject as Mr. Taylor presented it.

The Citizen has a letter from Mr. Henry C. Ingram, 1913 Logan Street, Murphysboro, Ill., Missionary of the American Sunday School Union. Mr. Ingram is a native of Jackson County, Kentucky, and a former student of Berea. He calls The Citizen a very dear friend and says he could not do without it.

The number of Germans who left the Fatherland in 1908 for the purpose of making homes abroad was only 19,883. In 1881 the number of emigrants from Germany was 220,901. The total emigration from Germany since 1871 amounted to 2,750,000, and of these people 17,951,000 came to the States. The practical cessation of emigration from Germany has a bearing upon the future of both nations.

"Buggy Day"

Saturday, May 13, 1911

A big day. Everybody come. A handsome bed room suite to be given away at 3 p. m. to the lucky man. For particulars see the circulars.

WELCH'S

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs and chickens.

Pure home rendered lard in 50 lb cans at 12c per pound

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

CHEERFUL SPRING CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS :: :: ::

Cast off the Winter Garb and get in tune with Spring. Bright attractive fabrics—the Handsomest New Styles that have been evolved for spring wear.

A Timely Tip Purchase your spring out-fit from us. There's an advantage: we sell more and show more furnishings than any other store in Berea. We sell more because we show more and we show more because we sell more. :: :: ::

Spring Straw Hats	\$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00	Spring Shirts	50c, \$1.00, and \$2.00
" Neckware	25c, 50c, \$1.00	" Hose	10c, 25c, and 50c.
Gloves	50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.		

Stick pins, Cuff Links, Arrow Collars, etc., all here in grand array for your choosing.

You can look here without buying as much as you please. Glad to show you any day :: :: ::

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN ST. THE QUALITY STORE BERE A, KY.



"The Frat"

Six brand new full size DAVENPORTS FOR \$12.50 EACH

... AT ...

CHRISMAN'S

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

1000 OTHER BARGAINS

SOY BEANS

By M. A. Scovell, Supt. Ky. Agricultural Experiment Station.

The soy bean (or soja bean) belongs to the legume family. The plants of this family are characterized by their ability to use the free nitrogen of the atmosphere. This process is accomplished by the nodule bacteria living upon the roots of the plants. If nodules are not present it may safely be assumed that the plant is feeding wholly upon the nitrogen of the soil. To examine for nodules, do not pull the plant up, but thrust a spade into the ground and remove the plant with the soil adhering to the roots, set it in a bucket of water to soak the soil loose, and carefully wash the dirt away from the roots. The nodules are wart-like enlargements, varying in size from a pin-head to a pea or even larger.

The soy bean generally makes an erect growth, although some varieties have a tendency to vine. The beans are borne in short pods, usually containing three beans. The beans all ripen at the same time, thus making them easier to harvest than cow peas, especially when they are to be threshed for the grain. The cowpea will continue to grow and produce pods until frost. The soy bean is easier to cure and handle for hay than the cowpea on account of its erect habit of growth. The soy bean seed are richer in protein and oil than the cow pea, the soy bean containing on an average about 35 per cent of protein and 20 per cent of oil, against about 20 per cent of protein and 1.75 per cent of oil in the cowpea. Soy bean hay contains about 20.9 per cent protein and 2.22 per cent fat as against 25.59 per

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Buy your **Flour, Meal and Groceries** of

R. J. ENGLE

WHITEST AND BEST FLOUR FOR
THE LEAST MONEY

Do not wander around but save time
by buying all-wool Suits and all-
leather Shoes here. The Nobbiest
styles in town.

Bring your Hams, Bacon, Eggs and Chickens. We pay
highest prices and always have plenty to eat.

R. J. ENGLE & SON

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Berea, Ky.

Why Not Now?

Here are many reasons why you should begin now:

Pink Salmon, 10c	2 Cans Corn, 15c	Toy Oat Meal, 2 for 15c	Lenox Soap, 3 for 10c
3 Cans Tomatoes, 25c	2 Cans Hominy 3 lb, 15c	Extra Fancy Muir Peaches 10c lb	Ivory Soap, 6 for 25c
2 Cans Kruit, 15c	Colored Beans, per lb 3c	Naphtia Soap, 6 for 25c	Ideal Soap, 6 for 25c
Argo Starch, 7 for 25c	Johnson & Allen or Karavan 1 lb Steel Cut Coffee, 25c		
Shredded Wheat, Puffed Rice, Ralston, Grape Nuts, Cream of Wheat, Post Toasties, 2 for 25c			
Eldean, Marguerite, Columbia or Gold Medal Flour, 65c			

Remember we guarantee to save you 10 per cent on your year's supply

QUANTITY

QUALITY

EQUALITY

WELCH'S and "SAVE THE DIFFERENCE"

ORATORICAL CONTEST

On May 1st, the second oratorical contest of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association of Kentucky colleges was held at Georgetown. Mr. Sharp of Transylvania was awarded first place and a cash prize of \$25. Mr. S. W. Grathwohl of Berea secured second place and a cash prize of \$10. Mr. Grathwohl was awarded first on delivery, but Mr. Sharp won because he secured a higher mark on composition.

Berea was well represented at the convention. Five delegates made the trip and these distinguished themselves by their committee work. Mr. Terry was elected Secretary of the State Association.

UNIQUE VISITOR

On the occasion of Mr. Bryan's visit to Berea there came a unique visitor in the person of Mr. Joseph Martin of Laurel County, Kentucky.

Mr. Martin was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1833. His parents fled to the mountains to escape the dreadful scourge, cholera, that depopulated the Old Settlements of Kentucky about that year. His grandfather on his father's side was an Englishman and his mother was a Miss Wyatt of Knox County.

Mr. Martin has taught 52 public schools in Laurel and Clay counties, besides some subscription schools sandwiched in between. He is thoroughly awake on educational and political questions and shows well preserved faculties of mind. He talks freely and entertainingly of person-

al experiences, recollections and present day problems. He relates a change of heart that came to him about 1880 on the theory and practice of education. Up to that time he believed and practiced the theory that education was a muscular process. The old adage, "spare the rod and spoil the child," was good gospel and "lickin'" and "larnin'" went hand in hand. At this particular time he broke with the old school and took up the new faith. He now, after years of practice and observation, believes education to be more of a psychological process than a muscular one.

Mr. Martin shows us how a man need not grow old especially in his mind. Thanks, worthy friend, come and see us again.

GRADUATING EXERCISES

The Training class of the Baptist Sunday School having completed the "Normal Manual" will receive diplomas next Sunday, May 7th. Mr. J. M. Frost of Nashville, Tenn., Secretary Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, will deliver the address at eleven a. m., and present the 21 diplomas. He is also expected at the same service to grant the certificate of "A-1" to the Sunday School.

PAYS TO USE BRAINS

John B. Lewis, formerly of Pulaski Co., has been appointed U. S. Farm Demonstrator for Norfolk County, Virginia.

Mr. Lewis is not a man trained in the schools, but a great reader, observer, thinker and worker. He made

a "blue grass" farm out of a rundown mountain farm before leaving Kentucky, and supported a family at the same time. All the time he was reading agricultural literature of every kind and trying to do better work and raise better crops than any one else.

Now at the age of 41 the Government has asked him to quit work and take \$85 per month to tell other farmers how they can beat do their work. It pays to use brains on a farm and any man who knows how to read and write can do it and profit by it.

NORMAL REUNION

A chief feature of Commencement this year will be the reunion of former students of Berea's great Normal Department. The College provides their entertainment and several dormitories will be placed at their disposal for the days of Commencement week, and special service for them and other Commencement guests will be maintained at the South Annex. The committee on arrangements, outside the Faculty, embraces the following persons: Miss Etta Moore, J. M. Dean, Thos. J. Terry, Herbert Henry, Louise Frey.

With the fall of the Sultan of Turkey will probably fall the peculiar autocracy of the east. The fight for constitutional government and for the overthrow of the sacred personal rights of absolute rulers in the orient will proceed with more vigor than ever, and with this constitutional government will inevitably enter into the field of the introduction of occidental ideas in government and customs. Evidently the religious fanatics of Mohammedanism recognize this, and fear in it the total overthrow of their religion.

FOR YOUR
Seed Potatoes
GO TO

TATUM'S

All Varieties

Mill Feed - - - \$1.30
Ideal Patent Flour - - 85c
Fairy Patent - - - 66c
Good as is made.

cent protein and 2.18 per cent fat in the cowpea.

Soy beans should not be planted until the ground has thoroughly warmed up, which is usually about the last week in May or the first of June. The ground should be prepared thoroughly early in the spring and harrowed frequently to keep the crusted surface broken and to kill out weeds. Soy beans cannot compete with weeds. The seeding may be done with a grain drill. If it is desired to sow the beans for seed, leave every fourth hole of the drill open, thus placing the rows 28 to 32 inches apart. Cultivate frequently with light implements. If hay is desired, sow with all the drill holes open. Use 3 pecks to 4 pecks when growing for seed, and 4 to 6 pecks when growing for hay. The amount will depend on the size of the seed, which varies with the variety.

The Ho San and Medium Yellow are good early maturing varieties. The Mammoth Yellow is a rank grower, but it is a late bean. There are many other good varieties, but as yet



DON'T NEGLECT
YOUR WATCH

A WATCH is a delicate piece of machinery. It calls for less attention than most machinery, but must be cleaned and oiled occasionally to keep perfect time.

With proper care a Waltham Watch will keep perfect time for a lifetime. It will pay you well to let us clean your watch every 12 or 18 months.

T. A. ROBINSON
Optician and Jeweler
BEREA, - - - KENTUCKY

30 ACRES good Blue Grass land. No improvements. 4 1-2 miles from Berea on pike. \$50.00 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM. Good improvements, 60 acres fine bottom land, balance timber. 8 miles from Berea. \$4200.00. Terms.

A FEW first class residence lots on a leading thorofare in Berea. Reasonable price. Easy payments.

SOME NICE residences in Berea for sale at a moderate price on easy payments.

IN FACT, if you want Real Estate any where or of any kind, write and tell me what you want. I am in a position to render you valuable service in supplying your wants.

CALL UPON OR ADDRESS,

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year (four months, \$1). Sold by all newsdealers.
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300 Pictures Every
400 Articles
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A wonderful story of the progress of this Mechanical Age. Instructive, but more fascinating than any fiction. A magazine for Bankers, Doctors, Lawyers, Teachers, Farmers, Business Men, Manufacturers, Mechanics. Has 1,200,000 readers every month. Interests everybody. When you see one you understand why. Ask the man who reads it. Our newsdealer will show you one; or write the publishers for a free sample copy.
The "Shop Notes" Dept. of 20 pages, tells things—How to make repairs, easy ways to do home and shop, etc.
"Amateur Mechanics" 10 pages, tells how to make repairs, wireless, boats, engines, magic, and all the things a boy loves.
\$1.50 per year, single copies 15 cents
ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER Or Address
POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE
223 Washington St., Chicago

GOOD FARM FOR SALE

I have a farm consisting of 160 acres lying on the waters of South Fork one mile below Big Springs in Jackson Co., Ky., most of it underlaid with coal, all under fence except 25 acres, 20 acres in orchard, a good two story framed building and three tenement houses. Enough timber to keep up the farm.

This farm is one of the best farms in Jackson Co. I want to sell this farm and give possession this fall. Anyone wanting to look over this farm call on W. R. Bicknell who lives near by and he will show you the place, and write to me for prices.

J. P. Bicknell

BEREA,

KENTUCKY.

SERIAL
STORYThe Courage of
Captain PlumBy
JAMES
OLIVER
CURWOOD

Illustration by Magnus C. Kettler

(Copyright 1908 by Bobbe-Merrill Co.)

SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Nathaniel Plum of the ship Typhoon, finds secretly on Heaven Island, stronghold of the Mormons, Obadiah Price, Mormon counselor, confronts him, tells him he is expected, and bargains for the ammunition aboard the ship. He finds Nat by a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. Near Price's cabin Nat sees the frightened face of a young woman who disappears in the darkness, leaving an odor of lilacs. It develops that Nat's visit to the island is to demand restitution of the king, Strang, for the looting of his ship by Mormons. Price shows Nat the king's palace, and through a window he sees the lady of the palace, who Price says is the king's seventh wife. Calling at the king's office Nat is warned by a young woman that his life is in danger. Strang, professing indignation when he learns the story, orders the king's orders the sheriff, Arbor Croche, to pursue and kill the two men. Plum learns that Marion, the girl of the lilacs, is Nat's sister. The two men plan to escape on Nat's ship and take Marion and Winnome, daughter of Arbor Croche, and sweetheart of Nat. Nat discovers that the ship is gone. Marion tells him that his ship has been seized by the Mormons. She begs him to leave the island, telling him that nothing can save her from Strang, whom she is doomed to marry. Plum finds Price raving mad. Recovering, he tells Nat that Strang is doomed, that armed men are descending on the island. Nat learns that Marion has been summoned to the castle by Strang. Nat kills Arbor Croche, and after a desperate fight with the king, leaves him for dead. This evening host from the mainland descends on St. James. Nat and Nat take a part in the battle and the latter is wounded. Strang, whom Nat thought had killed, orders him thrown into a dungeon. He finds Nat a fellow prisoner.

(CHAPTER X.—Continued.)

"She always seemed like such a little child to me that I never dared to—tell her," he faltered. "I've done it in this."

"How will you get the note to her?"

"I know the jailer. Perhaps when he comes to bring us our dinner I can persuade him to send it to her."

Nathaniel thrust his hands into his pockets. His fingers dug into Obadiah's gold.

"Would this help?" he asked.

He brought out a shimmering handful of it and counted the pieces upon the table.

"Two hundred dollars—if he will deliver that note," he said.

Nat stared at him in amazement.

"He won't take it for that—I've got more. I'll go a thousand."

Nat stood silent, wondering if his companion was mad. Nathaniel saw the look in his face and his own flashed with sudden excitement.

"Don't you understand?" he cried.

"That note means heaven or hell for Winnome again. That note is her whole future! And you know what this cell means for us," he said more calmly. "It means that we're at the end of our rope, that the game is up, that neither of us will ever see Marion or Winnome again. That note is the last word in life from us—from you. It's a dying prayer. Tell Winnome your love, tell her that it is your last wish that she go out into the big, free world—away from the hell-hole, away from Strang, away from the Mormons, and live as other women live! And commanded by your love—she will go!"

"I've told her that!" breathed Nat.

"I knew you would!"

Nathaniel threw another handful of gold on the table.

"Five hundred!" he exclaimed. "It's cheap enough for a woman's soul!"

He motioned for Nat to put the money in his pocket. The pain was coming back into his head, he grew dizzy, and hastened to the bench. Nat came and sat beside him.

"So you think it's the end?" he asked. He was glad that his companion had guessed the truth.

"Don't you?"

"Yes."

There was a minute's dark silence. The ticking of Nathaniel's watch sounded like the tapping of a stick.

"What will happen?"

"I don't know. But whatever it may be it will come to us soon. Usually it happens at night."

"There is no hope?"

"Absolutely none. The whole mainland is at the mercy of Strang. He fears no retribution now, no punishment for his crimes, no hand stronger than his own. He will not even give us the pretense of a hearing. I am a traitor, a revolutionist—you have attempted the life of the king. We are both condemned—both doomed."

Nat calmly and his companion strove to master the terrible pain at his heart as he thought of Marion. If Nat could go to the end like a martyr he would at least make an attempt to do as much. Yet he could not keep from saying:

"What will become of Marion?"

He felt the tremor that passed through his companion's body.

"I have implored Winnome to do

all that she can to get her away," replied Nat. "If Marion won't go—!" He clenched his hands with a moaning curse and sprang to his feet, again pacing back and forth through the gloomy dungeon. "If she won't go I swear that Strang's triumph will be short!" he cried suddenly. "I cannot guess the terrible power that the king possesses over her, but I know that once his wife she will not endure it long. The moment she becomes that, her bondage is broken. I know it. I have seen it in her eyes. She will kill herself!"

Nathaniel rose slowly from the bench and came to his side.

"She won't do that!" he groaned. "My God—she won't do that!"

Nat's face was blanched to the whiteness of paper.

"She will," he repeated quietly.

"Her terrible pact with Strang will have been fulfilled. And I—I am glad—glad!"

He raised his arms to the dripping blackness of the dungeon ceiling, his voice shaking with a cold, stifled anguish. Nathaniel drew back from that tall, straight figure, step by step, as though to hide beyond the flickering candle glow the betrayal that had come into his face, the blinding fire that seemed burning out his eyes. If what Nat had said was true—

Something choked him as he dropped alone upon the bench.

If it was true—Marion was dead! He dropped his head in his hands and sat for a long time in silence, listening to Nat as he walked tirelessly over the muddy earth. Not until there came a rattling of the chain at the cell door and a creaking of the rusty hinges did he lift his face. It was the jailer with a huge armful of straw. He saw Nat approach him after he had thrown it down. Their low voices came to him in an indistinct murmur. After a little he caught the sound of the clinking gold pieces.

Nat came and sat down beside him as the heavy door closed upon them again.

"He took it," he whispered exultantly. "He will deliver it this morning. If possible he will bring us an answer. I kept out a hundred and told him that a reply would be worth that to him."

Nathaniel did not speak, and after a moment's silence Nat continued:

"The jury is assembling. We will know our fate very soon."

He rose to his feet, his words quivering with nervous excitement, and Nathaniel heard him kicking about in the straw. In another breath his voice hissed through the gloom in a sharp, startled command:

"Good God, Nat, come here!"

Something in the strange fierceness of Nat's words startled Nathaniel.



"Winnome Croche Demands the Death of Her Father's Murderer."

like the thrilling twinges of an electric shock. He darted across the cell and found Marion's brother with his shoulder against the door.

"It's open!" he whispered. "The door—is—open!"

The hinges creaked under his weight. A current of air struck them in the face. Another instant and they stood in the corridor, listening, crushing back the breath in their lungs, not daring to speak. Gently Nat drew his companion back into the cell.

"There's a chance—one chance in ten thousand!" he whispered. "At the end of this corridor there is a door—the jailer's door. It's not locked, we can make a run for it! I'd rather die fighting—than here!"

He slipped out again, pressing Nathaniel back.

"Wait for me!"

Nathaniel heard him stealing slowly through the blackness. A minute later he returned.

"Locked!" he exclaimed.

In the opposite direction a ray of light caught Nathaniel's eye.

"Where does that light come from?" he asked.

"Through a hole about as big as your two hands. It was made for a stove pipe. If we were up there we could see into the jury room."

They moved quietly down the corridor until they stood under the aperture, which was four or five feet above their heads. Through it they could hear the sounds of voices but could not distinguish the words that were being spoken.

"The jury," explained Nat. "They're in a devil of a hurry! I wonder why!"

Nathaniel could feel his companion shrug himself in the darkness.

"Lord—for my revolver!" he whispered excitedly. "One shot through that hole would be worth a thousand notes to the girls!" He caught Marion's brother by the arm as a voice louder than the others came to them.

"Strang!"

"Yes—the king!" affirmed Nat, laying an expostulating hand on him.

"Hush!"

"I would like to see—"

Even in these last hours of father and defunct the fire of adventure flamed up in Nathaniel's blood. He felt his nerves leaping again to action, his arms grew tense with new ambition—almost he forgot that death had him cornered and was already preparing to strike him down. Another thought replaced all fear of this. A few feet beyond that log wall were gathered the men whose bloodthirsty deeds had written for them one of the reddest pages in history—men who had burned their souls out in the destruction of human lives, whose passions and loves and hatreds carried with them life and death; men who had bathed themselves in blood and lived in blood until the people of the mainland called them "the leeches."

"The Mormon jury!" Nathaniel spoke the words scarcely above his breath.

"I'd like to take a look through that hole, Nat," he added.

"Easy enough—if you keep quiet. Here!" He doubled himself against the wall. "Climb up on my shoulders."

No sooner had Nathaniel's face come to a level with the hole than a soft cry of astonishment escaped him. Nat whispered hoarsely but he did not reply. He was looking into a room twice as large as the dungeon cell and lighted by narrow windows whose lower panes were on a level with the ground outside. At the farther end of the room, in full view, was a platform raised several feet from the main floor. On this platform were seated ten men, immovable as statues, every face gazing straight ahead. Directly in front of them, on the lower floor, stood the Mormon king, and at his side, partly held in the embrace of one of his arms was Winnome!

Strang's voice came to him in a low, solemn monotone, its rumbling depth drowning the words he was speaking, and as Nathaniel saw him lift his arm from about the girl's shoulders and place his great hand upon her head he dug his own fingers fiercely into the rotting logs and so impregnated buried in his breath. He did not need to hear what the king was saying. It was a pantomime in which every gesture was understandable. But even Nat, huddled against the wall, heard the last words of the prophet as they thundered forth in sudden passion.

"Winnome Croche demands the death of her father's murderer!"

Nathaniel felt his companion's shoulders sinking under his weight and he leaped quickly to the floor.

"Winnome is there!" he panted desperately. "Do you want to see her?"

Nat hesitated.

"No. Your boots gouge my shoulders. Take them off."

The scene had changed when Nathaniel took his position again. The jury had left its platform and was filing through a small door. Winnome and the king were alone.

The girl had turned from him. She was deathly pale and yet she was wondrously beautiful, so beautiful that Nathaniel's breath came in quick drafts as the king approached her. He could see the triumph in his eyes, a terrible eagerness in his face. He seized Winnome's hand and spoke to her in a soft, low voice, so low that it came to Nathaniel only in a murmur. Then, in a moment, he began stroking the shimmering glory of her hair, caressing the alken curls between his fingers until the blood seemed as if it must burst like hot sweat from Nathaniel's face. Suddenly Winnome drew back from him, the pallor gone from her face, her eyes blazing like angry stars. She had retreated but a step when the prophet sprang to her and caught her in his arms, straining her to him until the scream on her lips was choked to a gasping cry. In answer to that cry a yell of rage hurled itself from Nathaniel's throat.

"Stop, you hell-bound!" he cried threateningly. "Stop!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CHEAP MILK REFRIGERATOR

A Wooden Box and a Tin Pail the Essentials for a Serviceable Ice Box.

If milk is not kept cold it is a dangerous food for babies, for every minute that it is much above the temperature of ice the germs of disease increase in it at an alarming rate. Very many babies die of summer complaint merely because their milk has been allowed to stand for hours in a warm room.

Many are unable to buy enough ice in summer to preserve milk in ordinary refrigerators for twenty-four hours. Most mothers, however, buy a five or ten-cent cake every morning and by following the suggestion of Dr. Alfred F. Hesse can make at home at small cost an excellent milk refrigerator that requires only a veritable ice.

"Obtain a box from the grocer; any wooden box a foot in depth will answer the purpose. Buy a tin pail with a cover, one deep enough to hold a quart bottle of milk and a slightly larger pail without a cover. Place one inside the other and stand them in the center of the box. Now pack sawdust or excelsior beneath and about them to keep the heat from getting in; complete the refrigerator by nailing about fifty layers of news paper to the under surface of the box cover.

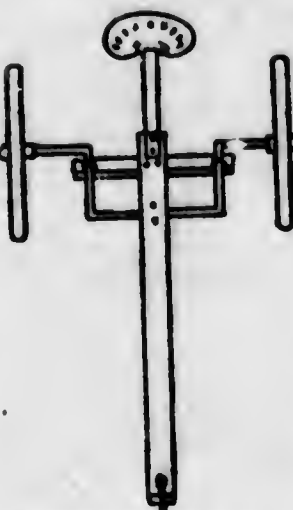
"The refrigerator is now ready for use. In the morning as soon as the milk is received it should be placed in the pail and five cents worth of ice should be cracked and placed about the milk bottle. The cover should be replaced on the can and the lid on the wooden box. Every morning the milk and ice should be poured off."—SUN.

FARM AND
GARDEN

HARROW CART IS EFFICIENT

Old Walking Cultivator Is Converted in Few Minutes—Boys Will Do More Hard Work.

Converting the old walking cultivator into a light but very efficient harrow cart is a very quickly done, according to a writer in the Home-Steak. Secure the wheels, frame,



Efficient Harrow Cart.

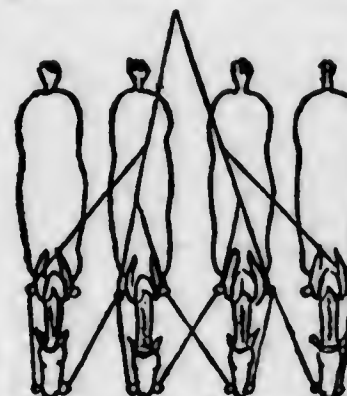
tongue and a short piece of 2x4 long enough to reach across the frame close up to the axle; this makes a brace for the frame, and forms a firm attachment for the seat and tongue. For a seat, one from some other piece of farm machinery will answer very well. A clevis may be attached to the end of the tongue for coupling the cart to the harrow rig. Make one for the boys and see if they'll not think harrowing does a great deal more good than they used to, when they had to walk.

HITCHING FOUR-HORSE TEAM

Point in Favor of Arrangement Shown in Illustration Is Absence of Tied Cross-Lines.

It is often amusing to notice the arrangements of lines on four horse teams, says the Prairie Farmer. When improperly arranged much annoyance is caused by useless pulling by the different horses and the horses' work is much harder.

When hitched four abreast the arrangement shown herewith gives excellent satisfaction. Place the



Four Horses Hitched Abreast.

lines on the center team, as if driven alone, and from each line have a branch extending over and fastened to the outer bit ring of each outside horse. Tie each outside horse to the hame of the one next him.

The point in favor of this arrangement is the absence of tied cross-lines between the center horses giving more freedom, and proves very satisfactory where two rather unruly horses are hitched with two less fractious, the latter being in the center.

Planting Seeds.

It is a mistake to plant the same types of vegetables in the same spot year after year; keep them moving to prevent insects and diseases from getting a foothold, and it is a mistake to forget that a garden needs plant food in order to nourish vegetables properly. Stable manure and a sprinkling of bonemeal will do nicely. —Farm Journal.

Don't Burn the Litter.

Don't burn up any kind of conure litter that accumulates around the feedyard, but save to mulch different plants in the garden. If some manure is mixed with the litter so much the better. Such mulch will make melons, cucumbers and many other plants bear more heavily and will save cultivation after they are well started.

The Woodcock.

That splendid game bird, the woodcock, is found all over the entire eastern half of the United States, but unless a stringent repressive measures are taken, the bird is, according to the department of agriculture, in danger of practical extinction.

Good Land Is Cheap.

It is cheaper to buy a good quality of limestone or red clay land at \$60 an acre, than to buy poor land at \$30 and expect to make it profitable by extra fertilizing in years to come.

WHITE PLAQUE OF CUCUMBER

Belara Worm Has Arrived and Manner in Which to Abolish It—Davis Perfect Not Attacked.

Another "white plague" has arrived, and this time it is the cucumber that suffers. This pest, familiar to those who grow cucumber plants under glass, is the Belara maggot (Belara-inconata). It is a slender, white worm with a shiny, black head, and measures not more than a quarter of an inch. It is in the soil among the roots of the raw plants. Its custom is to gnaw the rootlets. After a plant is attacked it makes little or no new growth and in its sickly condition produces few if any cucumbers. The leaves turn brown and the plants wilt in the sun.

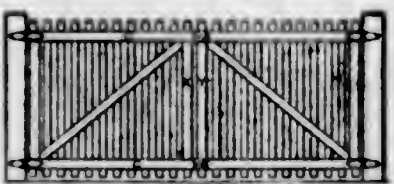
The adult of this worm is known as the fungus gnat. It is a very small fly and lays its eggs in fresh horse manure. It is through the fresh manure that these pests are introduced into greenhouses. The use of old manure rather than fresh will keep them out. Should they appear, water in which tobacco has been soaked should be poured about the roots of the affected plants.

Certain cucumbers seem to be immune to the attacks of these worms. Tests made indicate that the variety known as the Davis Perfect is not subject to the attacks of the maggots.

HOW TO HANG DOUBLE GATE

Simple and Easy Method of Construction So That It Will Swing Perfectly When Completed.

A simple and easy method of constructing and hanging a double gate so that it will swing perfectly true when complete is shown in the accompanying sketch. Make the gate in



Gate Ready to Be Sawed in Two.

one piece by running the crosspieces C from one post to the other. Leave a small space between the upright pieces X and Y so that they will swing free of each other when the gate is cut in two. Hinge the gate to the posts at all four corners, testing the crosspieces with a level. Then saw the gate in two at A and A' and the two halves will swing perfectly true and match each other.

Growing Clover.

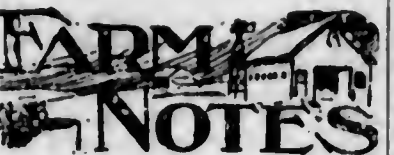
Many of these farms have been tilled so much without a proper rotation that they will not produce clover well even with plenty of lime. They need humus and this should be supplied by growing cover crops, cowpeas and soy beans. For such lands the sowing of cowpeas at the last working of the corn and when the land is very thin the application of 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer is recommended. The peas may be cut up with a disk harrow and the land sown to wheat. The Kansas station found that where peas were sown at last working of the corn in a five-year average the increase of corn was 3.6 bushels over a lot alongside on which cowpeas were not sown.

Value of Manure.

Bulletin No. 27 of the department of agriculture states that on the basis of prices charged for commercial fertilizers, the manure produced annually by each horse or mule is worth \$27, by each head of cattle \$19, by each hog \$12 and by each sheep two dollars.

Farming Methods.

American farmers are constantly working to get more land, while British and Danish farmers study to get more out of the land. The results are equally different.



FARM NOTES

Agriculture is older than history. Barnyard manure is almost a complete fertilizer.

Corn is the cheapest fat producing food in the corn belt.

It is as easy to produce honey of good quality as it is to produce the other kind.

Farming is a serious business and is on a par with any other profession or occupation.

In selecting seeds, a matter which needs careful attention is the keeping quality of vegetables.

The keynote in getting a seedling of clover is the mechanical condition of the soil and the humus in the soil.

Clover feeds on mineral matter in the soil and nitrogen in the air out of the reach of most crops.

Every spring an unnecessarily large number of young pigs are lost by the disease known as the thumps.

Alfalfa best solves the problem of supplementing pastures and will maintain a full flow of milk all summer.

Clover is the best soil renovator, because it better fills the soil with roots, which decay and fill the soil with humus.

The seeds of melons and cucumbers should be started under glass not over four weeks in advance of field planting.



BRUSSELS WORTHY OF PRAISE

Time and Money Lavished Without Stint to Beautify the Old World Metropolis.

Dwelling on Brussels as a city where civic art has reached a high standard, an article in The New Age goes on to say:

"With a taste rarely evinced by municipalities, Brussels has so adapted certain of its new thoroughfares to their esthetic surroundings that an old and modern are made harmonious in a beautiful ensemble, as, for instance, the imposing Rue de la Reine, leading from the Place Royale to the Palais de Justice, giving a vista magnificent to look upon from that building across the Place Royale, across the park to the Palais de la Nation, where parliament sits."

"One section of this monumental modern thoroughfare is flanked on one side by the old Palais d'Arenberg, on the other by the ancient Church of the Sablon, a most graceful and perfect specimen of Gothic architecture. In front of the Palais d'Arenberg they have laid out the square du Petit Sablon, the iron railing around it being supported by granite pillars, upon each of which is a miniature bronze figure, each representing a different trade of the olden times. Thus is the modern blended with the ancient in perfect harmony."

"Long, wide streets, beautiful vistas, avenues leading to green hillside, boulevards as wide that the sun plays upon them as upon the open fields, dense woods, smiling, cheerful buildings, grand, majestic piles, houses which are gems of ancient architecture carefully preserved and restored have been planned for the public eye and the people's pleasure."

"The surrounding hills of Brussels have left much to the adornment of the city and every rise and fall of the land has been taken full advantage of. In the olden quarters there are still slums, but these are gradually disappearing by expropriation."

FROM A FINANCIAL POINT

It is to the Interest of Every Citizen to Maintain High Standard of Town.

Gen. Howard Carroll, who knows a great deal about foreign travel by personal experience, declares that Americans will have spent \$250,000,000 in Europe this year before it ends. This, he thinks, is proof of gross national extravagance.

Perhaps so, but that seems to depend upon what the Americans, who do the spending, will have obtained for their money. Sometimes travel so stimulates and widens mental activities that the indirect benefits are extremely profitable. Even sheer beauty often pays those who go far to see it and feel its charm.

In the large civic sense it is often profitable by leading cities which lack beauty to emulate these which have acquired it. Citizens of towns which have neglected their own possibilities in that respect often return from long tours in distant lands filled with a laudable civic ambition for more municipal comeliness and charm.

When cities begin to take their possibilities seriously, in the matter of good looks and civic attractiveness, they are on the road to much material profit, not to speak of the increased satisfaction their own residents find in living there.

Preserve Old Roadside Trees.

Too many people look upon a tree only as material to be converted into firewood, fence posts, fence rails, etc., and can scarcely rest until it is destroyed, no matter how small the return. All this is wrong. We must preserve some of nature or replace her vegetation where she has been denuded of it. We should have all of nature possible to obtain and preserve in connection with our "strenuous" business life. Some one before us planted for the present generation—we must continue the good work commenced—for in planting to please ourselves, we please and benefit those to come and are considered public benefactors.

Kapt Tab on the Letters.

A man from Lewiston, Idaho, came up to the desk of the Holland house yesterday morning and asked for his mail. "I bet I can tell you the number in the corner of that envelope without looking at it," he said as the clerk passed over a letter. "It is 55. It's from my wife. You see, I had been away from home 59 days when she wrote that letter, and she always puts the number on the envelope to remind me."—New York Sun.

Choose the Lesser Evil.

Carlyle smoked often and complained much of dyspepsia. A friend once ventured to suggest that his smoking might, perhaps, injure and depress him. "Yes," Carlyle said, "and the doctor told me the same thing. I left off smoking and was very miserable; so I took to it again, and was very miserable still; but I thought it better to smoke and be miserable than to go without."

MOTIVES

By HENRY F. COPE

TEXT—Then didst well that it was in thine heart. I, King, said.

By their motives men are both measured and made. These are the motives, the engines of our humanity. Fortune may offer many inducements and fate may seem to lay many a law on our shoulders, but when and how we shall reach the goal and whether that goal be worth the race depends on the character and power of the ideals and desires within us.

Many a life lies by the wayside, on the junk heap that on superficial examination seems to be an admirable piece of mechanism. It lies there because it is just that and no more, only mechanism, intricate, adjusted, polished, but powerless, valueless for lack of a sufficient dynamic force, a power and motion of its own.

Efficiency is a splendid thing, wholly desirable and essential, but life demands also sufficiency, motive as well as mechanism. Schools and daily experience give us the training in efficiency, but from within must arise the dynamic forces, the motives, passions, aspirations, and real powers of the personality.

The sum of our motives makes the purposes of our lives and this determines the course we go, the work we do, the character we have, and the destiny that is ours. The deepest need of every life is a passionate purpose in living, an end and goal that calls forth all the possibilities and enables all the powers.

Life's purpose depends on its philosophy; that is, your aim and goal will depend on your interpretation of the meaning of life, on the answer which you make to life's significance. What is the meaning of it all to you? Is it but accident or chance? Then you will drift without purpose. Is it a bloody fight? Then you will wage war for yourself and against all others. Are there yet higher purposes running through all? Then you will seek them.

In a most important sense this answer which a man makes to the meaning of life becomes the dominating motive in life. For religion surely for us all, as for all people and in all times, is his conception of that which, for us, is highest and best, that which, because it seems to us to give meaning to existence, furnishes the motives for whatever we may be and do in the world.

This has been at the root of all high endeavor; this spirit accounts for all great and worthy work the world has seen. Because they have believed that existence has meaning only as it contributes to progress, only as it finds fruitage in larger, nobler being, they have rejoiced to lay down life if need be that the race might find larger life.

Faith in the future, hope for our fellow men, love of that which is highest and best, these together and make a sufficient motive for living and toiling. And life is a tedious business, without such motives. A man becomes merely a part of the bread-winning machine, a slave bound to the wheel, unless he has some sense of his own life as being worth while for the contribution it makes to the world.

Youth abounds with high motives normally; the years often blot them with the curse of cynicism. We deplore our own hearts and steal our own happiness whenever we allow the embittering experiences of daily living to take from us the faith that it is possible to do good, to increase the world's store of joy and strength and hope, and to make our lives worth something to the world.

When all has been said and all other ways tried we find that the only motives that give perennial satisfaction and constantly strengthen the heart are the unselfish ones. One gets weary of gaining, but never of giving. Ambition falters on its wings, but the aspiration to serve, to help, to bless, to cheer, to love never dies down.

You may measure any man's religion by the extent to which it acts as a constant motive in his life. Jesus Christ is better and more effective than the best prayer ever offered. In him, and not in prayer, lies our whole hope. One who dated the beginning of his richest Christian life and experience from a time of prayer when he had asked everything and received everything, was reminded of this as he prayed later, in gratitude for his new blessings: "Not because it was an effective prayer, but because thou art an effective Christ, was my prayer so gloriously answered." Those who are called "mighty in prayer" think least about prayer as such, and most about Christ. Yet the more we think about Christ and the better we come to know him, the greater will be the place that we give to prayer in our lives.

In Christ Our Hope.

Prayer is not the most effective thing in the Christian's life. Jesus Christ is better and more effective than the best prayer ever offered. In him, and not in prayer, lies our whole hope. One who dated the beginning of his richest Christian life and experience from a time of prayer when he had asked everything and received everything, was reminded of this as he prayed later, in gratitude for his new blessings: "Not because it was an effective prayer, but because thou art an effective Christ, was my prayer so gloriously answered." Those who are called "mighty in prayer" think least about prayer as such, and most about Christ. Yet the more we think about Christ and the better we come to know him, the greater will be the place that we give to prayer in our lives.

All of a Christian's power is imparted power.

IMPORTANCE OF SEED IN CROP PRODUCTION

Progressive Farmers Who Recognize Value of Better and More Profitable Yields Giving Matter Thorough and Careful Study.

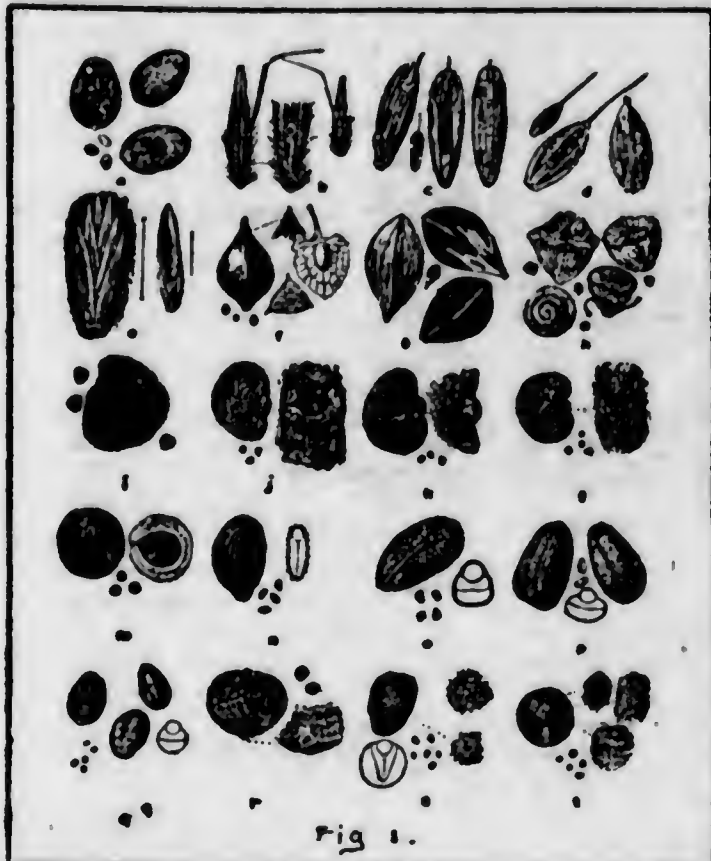


Fig. 1.

Noxious Weeds Found in Farm Seeds.

Fig. 1.—a, Sand bur; b, wild oat; c, clover; d, darnel; e, quack-grass; f, dock; g, black bindweed; h, Russian thistle; i, corn cockle; j, white campion; k, bladder campion; l, night-flowering catchfly; m, cow cockle; n, pennycress; o, field pepper-grass; p, large-fruited false flax; q, small-fruited false flax; r, ball mustard; s, black mustard; t, English charlock.

By E. H. HILLMAN

In the matter of seed buying the best protection to the purchaser is believed to be self-protection based on the ability to judge the quality of the seed offered. This belief is supported by the fact that it is both possible and practicable for buyers or consumers of seeds to determine very accurately their quality.

The impurities carried by farm seeds have an important bearing on the real quality of the seed. Their quantity may be sufficient to unduly increase the cost of the good seed and their character may be that of injurious weeds.

Very few samples of forage-crop seeds are found wholly free from weed seeds. The methods of culture and of harvesting in vogue operate against a pure seed crop. The proportion of the weed seeds appearing incidentally in the marketed seed is dependent on the number and character of the weeds in the seed-producing crop and the extent to which the seed has been cleaned before being marketed.

Weed seeds occurring in farm seed are of interest to the buyer of seed in respect to their total quality and in respect to their kinds. In many instances low-grade seed contains so much weed seed that the quantity of the crop seed is thereby greatly reduced in a given weight of seed. Of the kinds of weed seeds 300 to 400 are known to occur in the various kinds of the common crop seeds. Occasionally from 75 to 100 kinds of weed seeds are to be found in a single sample of red clover or alfalfa seed not exceeding a few ounces in weight. In some instances one or more kinds of weed seed are very abundant in the sample. As a rule, however, most of the kinds are represented by only a few seeds.

The important question in regard to the kinds of weed seed found in crop seed is whether the plants they produce are injurious or relatively unimportant. Some of the weed seeds commonly found in seed produce plants which are very detrimental to the crop or to the land. Everyone making tests of seed should become familiar with the seeds of injurious weeds. Most of the weed seeds found in making tests are seeds of comparatively harmless plants, and their recognition as to kind becomes more a matter of interest than one of practical importance.

The seed of certain farm crops is often mixed with seed of especially noxious weeds, necessitating labor and expense in preventing permanent injury to the farm. Seed may have a low germinating power due to age or to unfavorable conditions of development or of harvesting. Seed of clover and of alfalfa found on the market sometimes comes from foreign regions possessing a less rigorous climate than that under which the

seed would be grown in this country. For this reason such seed is undesirable. These results of tests made in the laboratory are fully corroborated by the experiences of farmers engaged in growing crops.

Seed testing in the farm involves little expense, and considering the little effort and time required, is more than justified by the practical information gained by it.

One of the first steps in testing seeds of the forage crops is to determine if the sample is true to name, and it is necessary that these kinds of seeds be recognized with certainty. While most farmers, as a rule, can recognize red clover seed, for example, when they see it in bulk, it is not so certain that they would recognize individual seeds of red clover under all conditions, as one must in making tests of this seed. Again, alfalfa seed in bulk is recognized by most farmers, because they contrast it with red, alsike, and white clover seed with which they are familiar as these seeds appear in bulk. It is a question, however, if the average farmer would detect yellow trefoil seed in bulk or sweet clover seed in bulk were it not for the characteristic odor of the latter. But clover seed would be found even more deceiving.

The chances for deception are even greater with grass seeds than with clover seeds, because of the striking similarity between the seeds of different kinds when seen in bulk. This similarity and the fact that mere casual examination is usually given seed by purchasers making adulteration, substitution and misbranding possible. The remedy lies in familiarity with the distinguishing characters of individual seeds. By a careful study of the different seeds one should be able to distinguish the weed seed without much difficulty.

The most conspicuous of the various noxious weed seeds are illustrated on this page. The general form and structure and the natural size of the seeds are shown.

Windows in the Horse Barn.

Many horses' eyes are ruined by having the stable windows so that the light comes either from the side or the rear of the horse. If possible, have the windows in the east, west or south side, as the light will be stronger and the stable will also be warmer in winter. The windows should be as near the ceiling as possible, as not only do they give more light when so placed, but they will not be broken by the stock. When the building is of stone or brick the windows should be larger than in a frame barn.

To Kill Squash Bugs.

It is claimed that squash bugs and onion maggots may be driven away by the use of moth balls distributed at frequent intervals among the plants.

ISAIAH'S CALL TO SERVICE

Sunday School Lesson for May 14, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—Isaiah & Memory

Version 6-8.
GOLDEN TEXT—"I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, here am I, send me."—Isa. 6:8.

TIME—The year when King Uzziah died, which was (Beecher) B. C. 758, or (Hastings) B. C. 760.

PLACE—The Temple in Jerusalem.
KINGS—In Israel, Menahem; in Assyria, Asshur-dan III.

This is a home-missionary lesson. We are asked to read Isaiah 24. What home-missionary thoughts are to be found there? Those glowing sentences are in many particulars faithful pictures of our wealthy modern nations. There are the uncanceled movement of immigration, the spring of evil customs from other lands, the vast wealth, the mammon-worship, the pride, the social wrongs and oppressions, the misgovernment, the devotion to fashion and luxury, and in it all a nucleus of nobility that will bring about the utmost triumph of goodness. There is as great need that we should work for our country as that Isaiah should work for his; and, though we are so much inferior to Isaiah, yet God calls us in essentially the same way to the same great service.

The literary qualities most conspicuous in Isaiah is the wealth and brilliancy of his imagination. No other Old Testament writer has the same power of picturesque and graphic description. There is no other Hebrew author who furnishes the reader with so many quotable sentences. One can imagine the people of Jerusalem stopping one another on the street, to tell and hear the latest from the prophet. This, of course, was precisely what he desired and intended. Isaiah was a humorist and satirist in the truest sense of the word. This is evident from his vivid, quaint description of the strange manufactured idols and images of worship, from his curious and vivid picture of female luxury and fashion in his day.

The events of his time may be summed up in two momentous occurrences. The first was the advance of the Assyrians upon the small states of Syria and Palestine, paralyzing their national consciousness, and with this also their national religions. Judah was not destroyed like Samaria, but its independence was lost, and it was the prophet's chief political task to enable his country to adjust itself to the new conditions. As a politician Isaiah's maxim was "no politics." He strongly dissuaded Ahaz from entangling himself with Assyria, but when his advice was disregarded and Judah became subject to Assyria he resisted with equal strenuousness all attempts to throw off the Assyrian yoke.

The second occurrence was the fall of Samaria, by which the mission of united Israel became the heritage of Judah alone. During all these troublous times Isaiah was the leading statesman of his country.

Isaiah was filled with fear of a vision because it was a vision of God, and the Hebrews believed that no one could see God and live. Isaiah loved God, and instinctively he prepared to join his voice to the seraphs' chant, but ere the harmony could pass his lips he caught his breath and was dumb. A horrible sense of uncleanness seized him.

One of the bright seraphs, "glowing as with fire, and with wings like the lightning flash," took a hot stone with tongs from the altar and touched Isaiah's lips with it in token of purification. The hot stone is a stone kept in all ancient Oriental households as a means of applying heat to household purposes.

Why does Jehovah seek a man to go on his errands, when he has the winged seraphs? Because men can reach men better than angels can. Only once did God choose a completely sinless preacher. Always, but that once, God has chosen sinful men; and, not seldom, the most sinful of men he could get to speak to their fellow-men about sin and salvation. Isaiah was quick to offer himself as the messenger, because he felt himself, with his sin removed, both fit and able for service, and wanted to show his gratitude for what had been done for him.

How does this marvelous chapter apply to our nation and to home missions? It contains a message of doom and a message of hope and promise. Which shall it be for our nation? The former, if Christians are heedless of the great work before them, to evangelize the masses of our fellow-countrymen that do not know Christ. The latter, if home missions are earnestly promoted, in the spirit and power of our Lord.

One of the chief problems of home missions is the large number of foreign immigrants. When the United States is prosperous more than a million of these come to our shores every year, and about three-fourths of them remain.

Home missionaries meet the immigrant at Ellis Island and give him a Bible and a word of kindly advice. The American Bible society sends its collectors into the most neglected regions. The American Sunday School union organizes Sunday schools wherever a few can be brought together, and from these schools many churches spring. Our churches give to home missions more than \$10,000,000 every year, and the denominational home-mission boards are pushing aggressively into all the needy territory. There are many bright spots in the home mission field.

1855 Berea College 1911

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 3 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with patents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910 ..	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911 ..	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 23, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911 ..	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.
On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

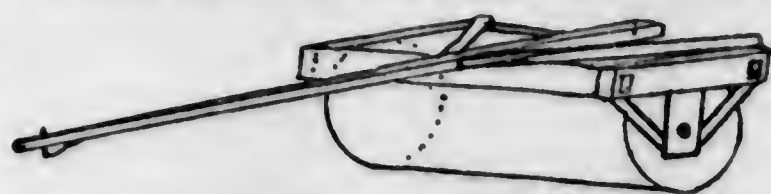
The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 23, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

INEXPENSIVE ROLLER FRAME



In reply to a query as to whether a land roller could be made from a log two feet in diameter, with a wooden frame, the following reply is made:

A frame for roller as per illustration can be made of all wood, with a few bolts to hold same together. The log sawn in two, put shaft or gudgeon can be left in one piece, or can be all the way through. Make frame out

of about 3 by 6-inch hardwood. Braces each side of tongue can be made 2 by 4-inches; braces on ends, 2 by 3-inches. Have the doubletrees fastened on under side of tongue, and there will not be so much down-draft on horses' necks. Seat can be arranged on back, which will help balance load, and a old mower seat makes a good roller seat.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The same is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, of Sturgeon, Ky., for Representative of the 11th district, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the absence of Mrs. Hill the Fair of Homepun Industries will be omitted this year. This does not mean that it will be discontinued. Next year it will start again, larger than ever.

JACKSON COUNTY

KERRY KNOX

Kerry Knox, April 28.—Rev. Lunsford will teach singing at the Oak Grove church on Friday night before the fourth Sunday in May. Everybody come.—Myrtle Click who has been with friends at Berea for a few weeks is visiting relatives at Whites Station this week.—W. D. Azbill and Pete Powell each lost a fine cow a few days ago.—Our regular May meeting will be held on Decoration Day, May 30th.—Sunday school is held on Sunday mornings at 10 o'clock with Eva Planey for Superintendent and Laura Dorcas and Myrtle Click as teachers.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams spent Easter with the latter's parents at Dreyfus.—Mrs. Louisa Humphrey has been quite ill for the past few weeks.—Grandma Gayhart who has been quite low for some time is still no better.—There is a fine baby boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Williams.—Mrs. Eva Planey and children will spend the summer at the home of her father, D. M. Click.—Miss Ellen Wild of Clover Bottom is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elmer Click, this week.—B. Williams and Miss Sudn Powell were quietly married at the home of the bride, April 27th. My future will be one of prosperity and happiness. The young folks were given a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Powell, Thursday night.

TYNER

Tyner, April 28.—The farmers are up with the times and are ready to plant corn.—Miss Maggie Goodman has gone to Hamilton, Ohio, to make her future home.—Mrs. Dunigan is in very poor health. She is not expected to live as she has tuberculosis of the lungs.—Jesse Anderson of Berea has been visiting in this vicinity the past week.—Mrs. Bettie Miller has been very low with pneumonia fever but is better now.—The lion, James H. Moore has returned home.—The telephone poles are all delivered for the new line that J. W. Creech is building from East Bernstadt to McKee.—J. H. Jones has gone on a two weeks drumming tour through the mountain counties.—There will be no tobacco grown in this vicinity this year.—The late frost killed all the peaches but the prospects are favorable for a good apple crop.

HUGH

Hugh, May 1.—People of this vicinity are done sowing oats, and most of them are almost ready to plant corn.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Hale, on the 22nd, a bouncing boy. His name is Faister.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Will Hunter, boy twins, recently.—Grover Drew's sister of Alabama is visiting him at present.—Married on the 27th, Mr. Bee Williams and Miss Suda Powell.—Miss Frances Azbill was the guest of her sister the first of the week.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Abrams, on the 18th, a fine girl. Her name is to be Lou Sinda.—Miss L. Drew and her little niece were guests of Mrs. Mary Hale, Friday night.—Old aunt Mary Engle is sick. She is staying at Bob Hale's this week.—Mrs. Alice Bengue visited her mother, Elizabeth Hale, of Kingston, who is sick.—Several from Kerry Knox attended church at this place last Sunday.

GRAYHAWK

Grayhawk, May 1.—W. H. Metcalf and wife and James Brumback and wife have just returned from a visit at Berea and report a fine time.—The Rev. Harvey Johnson preached two fine sermons at Grayhawk, Sunday to large, enthusiastic audiences. There was some bad behavior but not a great deal.—Lewin Hayles who was thrown from a horse and badly hurt is improving some.—The Rev. Bob York and wife of Privett attended church at Grayhawk, Sunday.—Quarterly meeting will be held at Cannon's Chapel the second Saturday and Sunday in May. It will be conducted by the Rev. Moore. Everybody should come and hear him.—Mrs. Mary Bingham visited Mrs. McIntosh, Saturday.—All the paupers of Jackson County go to Geo. Wright's for this next year. He is to get fifty-nine dollars a year for them.

CLAY COUNTY

SIXTONS CREEK

Sixtons Creek, April 28.—Some farmers are planting corn here.—G.

G. Rawlings of Middleboro visited this community a few days ago on legal business.—Drummers are very numerous now thru here.—H. Rowlett is in the tie and axle business.—Henry Saylor and Laura Edwards were married last Saturday at the home of the bride, J. P. Metcalf officiated.

VINE

Vine, April 28.—Some of the farmers here have planted corn.—Jimmie and Willie Murray passed through here this week with a drove of cattle.—Johnnie Callahan and Ursley Estridge, both of this place, were quietly married, Wednesday, April 19 by the Rev. D. S. Smith of Egypt. We wish the couple a long and happy life.—Miss Laura Morgan entertained a large crowd of young folks, Sunday evening. Those present were Matt Pennington, Chester and Henry Edwards, Willie Pennington, Martin Neely, Jim Campbell, Charley Rees, Missen Suda Hurley, Besie Neely, Julia and Lizzie Ferguson and Nannie Bowlen. All report a nice time.—Chas. Clark of this place and Miss Martha Wilson of Stringtown were quietly married, April 26th, at the home of the bride. May long and happy years be theirs.—Henry Woods of Clover Bottom and Miss Cordelia Poe of Chestnutburg were married, April 19. We wish them a long and prosperous life.

OWSLEY COUNTY

TRAVELERS REST

Travelers Rest, April 29.—It seems that spring is about to come at last.—All of the boys who were bound over for the April term of the Federal Court returned home today on bond for their appearance back at the September term.—Prof. Jas. Botter will begin a singing school at Travelers Rest on next Sunday night.—Jesse Wagoner who has been sick so long in convalescence.—The New Hope choir, under the management of Prof. Botter, entertained the people of Travelers Rest with their music.—Rev. Clem Roberts delivered an interesting sermon to the people of this place in the Presbyterian church, Sunday evening.

ESTILL COUNTY

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, April 28.—Sunday School has been organized here recently and is now in progress. So far there has been a very small attendance but we hope to have better in the future.—The Rev. Mr. Lunsford will preach here the second Saturday and Sunday in May. Everybody is invited to attend.—Mrs. Lena Land of Irvine has been visiting her father the past week.—Mrs. Land is in very poor health.—Harold Bicknell, the little son of Erby Bicknell, is very sick this week.—Mrs. Fannie Baker visited her mother at Panola last Sunday.—Mrs. Vernie Collins and her family visited Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bicknell's folks last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Kelley visited their daughter a few days this past week in Richmond where they heard the Bryan lecture on Wednesday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

BOONE

Boone, May 1.—Next Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Fairview.—Miss Talitha Coyle visited Miss Laura Taylor near Conway last Sunday.—G. W. Poynter was taking the school list last week.—M. Keller of Richmond was in Boone one day last week.—Mrs. D. G. Martin returned home some few days ago after a pleasant visit with relatives near Richmond.—H. Viars recently moved to Berea.—The Misses Talitha Coyle, Laura and Sinda Levett were the guests of Miss Bettie Poynter, Sunday.—Mrs. J. J. Wren was in Boone one day last week.—Mrs. Mattie Gadd

and Nannie Rich were visiting in Broadhead one day last week.—Sunday school is progressing nicely at Fairview with John Huff as supt.—R. T. Wren is visiting friends near Boone.—Marion Poynter is out again after quite a long illness.—Mrs. Joe Levett is sick this week.—Lydia Levett and Talitha Coyle were Berea visitors, Wednesday.—Mrs. J. W. Lambert was in Berea one day last week on business.—Miss Mary Hamilton returned, Sunday, after a pleasant visit with friends and relatives in Richmond.—Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Chasteen were visiting in Berea one day last week.—Mrs. Angie Huff, Bertha and May Lambert made a business trip to Berea one day last week.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert visited her sister, Mrs. Nora Wren, Sunday.—Alex Wren of Morgan visited homefolks, Saturday and Sunday.—Geo. Poynter had a fine cow killed by a train, Sunday evening, near Boone.—J. H. Lambert attended court at Mt. Vernon last week.—Mel Sims who has been quite sick is improving.—Miss Bettie Poynter, Lydia and Sinda Levett were in Berea, Wednesday, on business.—George Bratcher of near Berea bought a fine jersey cow from C. H. Smith of Boone.

Hamilton, Ohio, Letter.

Hamilton, O., April 29.—Dr. O. S. Thornberry, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church has been selected to deliver the baccalaureate sermon to the Senior class of the Central High School.—Tom Brumback who has been employed at the C. C. Paper Co. during the past two years, left Wednesday with his family for McKee, Ky., his old home, to live on a farm.—The balloon, Difter, with A. Holz of Cincinnati, O., as pilot and Chas. Troutman made a flight from here Wednesday and drifted 375

Makes Home Baking Easy

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LINE PHOSPHATE

CALIFORNIAN WRITES

Editor Citizen,
Berea, Ky.

Dear sir:

In the short time I have been reading your very valuable paper I am more than pleased with it, for two reasons, first because of the class of paper you put out and, last but not least, because it is almost like getting a letter from all my old friends at once. I never dreamed you had such a list of correspondents. I see the names and recognize many of my boyhood friends, some of whom I have not seen for twenty years or more.

A man who is willing to buy an office wants it too bad for it to be good for the public. If some one else buys it for him he is under too heavy obligation to the purchaser. A man who is both able and willing to buy an office does not need it.

A public office is a public trust; but what of the trustee who violates that trust? For corruption he may be impeached; and, for incompetency or for breach of party or personal pledges upon which he was elected, wherein his contract with his constituents is violated, there ought to be some way to get rid of him. I AM THEREFORE, IN FAVOR OF THE RECALL.

—Judge E. C. O'Rear, at Hopkinsville.

particulars, landing in Princeton, Ill.—Postmaster Schell has been instructed by the Post-office department to count all the incoming and outgoing mail in Hamilton for a week.—Mrs. Nancy Hoffman, wife of Albert Hoffman, employed in this city by Chas. Land, was burned to death at her home in Camden, O. She was burning some leaves when her clothing took fire. Four children and a husband survive her.—The two weeks evangelistic services at the First Baptist Church, conducted by the noted Dr. Thos. Needham of Philadelphia, Penn., and Mr. Fitzgerald, the singer of Boston, Mass., came to a close, Friday night. Dr. Needham was pastor of Moody's church in Chicago, for several years, has been traveling for quite a while with Wilbur R. Chapman and has been in nearly every country on the globe. He gave us his closing sermon his famous lecture, "In Canaan Land."

I particularly remember the "Mellone Boys," who, I think, used to work for my father in Clay County more than thirty years ago, when I was a very small boy.

As I am now a subscriber to your paper, I wish you would have correspondents, particularly in Clay and Owsley counties write every week, so I can keep posted on "who had a working last week." I hope to pay that part of the country a visit some of these days and go to some of the workings, but I think I would prefer to go to a bean-stringing or something of that kind.

I shall be pleased to write to any one who would like to know something about this country, and what we do here instead of going to loc-rollings, grubbing, etc.

With fond remembrance,
H. L. Bishop.

FOR FINE MONUMENTS

Tombstones and Corner Posts for lots call upon
S. McGuire, I Have No Agents nor Partners **Berea, Ky.**

Hanna's Green Seal

"The Made-to-Wear Paint"

FORMULA ON EVERY PACKAGE

Does This Mean Anything to You?

It expresses the maker's faith in the product.

Labor is the principal cost in painting. The material should be the best.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD ANY OTHER KIND.

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM ISAACS, Berea, Ky.



Home Course in Health Culture

IX. — Sleeping For Health

By EUGENE L. FISK, M. D.
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SLEEP, then repose of all things. Sleep, thou gentlest of the deities, thou peace of the mind, from which care flies; who dost soothe the hearts of men wearied with the toils of the day and redrest them for labor.

Thus spoke Ovid about the year 10 B. C. Since then little has been added to our knowledge of the actual mechanism of sleep. Psychologists and physiologists have their theories, but as it is difficult to put the sleeping brain under the microscope the "mystery of folded sleep" is still a mystery.

Theories of Sleep.

Some have thought that the gradual accumulation of waste products in the blood brings on a condition of irritability or fatigue of the brain cells, finally resulting in depression and unconsciousness; others, that the delicate filaments by which the higher



CHEAP SLEEPING PORCH.

A temporary sleeping porch outside a window, supported by braces set at an angle and protected by an awning, may be built at a cost of a few dollars.

brain cells communicate are retracted during sleep, thus withdrawing the brain from outside stimulation. It is conceivable that if all our senses by which we communicate with the external world were paralyzed sleep would automatically follow. For example, suppose complete paralysis of all sensory nerves except those of one eye existed. By closing this the patient would at once be put to sleep.

Another theory assumes that the center—the vaso motor nerve center at the base of the brain—which controls the blood vessels and equalizes the circulation of the blood throughout the body, becomes fatigued, resulting in a dilation of the arteries of the body and a lessened blood supply in the brain.

It seems well established that during sleep a condition of anemia of the brain exists, whatever may be the causes underlying it. This explains the feeling of drowsiness after a hearty meal, when there is a determination of blood to the digestive organs and a withdrawal of blood from the brain.

Importance of Sleep.

But there are many kinds of sleep, and the gentle post refers to only one kind—healthful, restful sleep—the kind that "slides into the soul."

That sleep is an important thing is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that man spends about one third of his lifetime in that condition. Those who have tried to lessen this proportion have usually paid the penalty which nature exacts for any attempt to cheat in "playing the game."

Value of Early Training.

Babies should sleep most of the time, but most of them don't. The discipline of early retiring should be commenced in childhood and rigidly enforced. The practice of allowing little children to sit up in the evening so that papa may play with them is heartless, selfish and cruel. Children under ten years of age should be put to bed not later than 8:30 o'clock; from ten to fourteen years of age 9 o'clock should be the limit, and from then on until maturity is reached 9 o'clock is a safe and sane hour.

The evening meal should be simple and all excitement—reading, reading of exciting tales, hard study, etc., avoided. An effort should be made to encourage rather than disturb the natural drowsy preliminary to the healthy sleep, which is real food to the rapidly developing child brain.

With a good start in life along these lines it will take a vast amount of abuse and neglect to destroy the habit of healthful sleep. But modern life is complex; its work and play are exciting, strenuous and often unrelenting. The childhood habit of sound sleep when the rain upon the roof was a pleasant and soothing sound, is too often succeeded by the light and drowsy sleep which vanishes with a creaking shutter or a gust of wind.

When one reaches such a state, what to do? It is easier to say what not to do, and we will approach the subject first from that standpoint.

Things to Avoid.

Do not, above all things, seek relief in drugs. They are seldom really needed, and when they are actually necessary it is playing with dangerous fire to use them except under the advice and control of a physician. Another thing to avoid is worry over

loss of sleep. It is surprising how little sleep some people can get along with who deliberately keep late hours and never give a thought to the loss of sleep. A great deal of the injury to health from insomnia is caused by the attendant worry and fear that the condition will become chronic and that the lost sleep has produced some grave injury to health.

As a matter of fact, most cases of insomnia are readily curable if the patient's co-operation can be secured. In cases of mild insomnia, where the trouble is not of long standing and is due to worry, overwork or nervous strain of some kind, very simple remedies will often suffice, and it is at this stage that a determined effort should be made to check the growing habit.

In the first place, have faith in your ability to check the tendency. Resolve that you will not carry your cares to bed with you and especially avoid harassing problems immediately before retiring. Do your hard thinking in the morning hours. You will think more clearly and take less time about it. Make it a settled practice to work out your tough life problems in the early hours of the day.

It is surprising how a prodigious worry which after a long day's work looms enormous and threatening, like the genie emerging from a bottle in the Arabian tale, will dwindle to ridiculous proportions when viewed in the morning light. The tired brain cannot get a true perspective of affairs, and just as everything seen through a rough, uneven glass appears distorted so do our troubles when seen through tired eyes. The rested morning brain is well balanced. It weighs accurately and will measure real trouble when it comes and more thoroughly prepare to meet it than the overworked "evening" brain, which is always crying "Wolf, wolf!" If you are a commuter think it out on the train. If you are a farmer wrestle with it as you plow the field. If you are so thrice blessed as to have a garden and a spare moment work it—dig, dig—and at one and the same time you will gain health and succor from your mental strains and twists.

When to Call Physician.

If all efforts to expel care from the mind at night fail and the brain continues overacting in spite of every effort, if some sharp corner in life is being turned and nature's limit has been reached, then the time for the physician has arrived. Sleep under such circumstances must be had if prolonged illness or mental breakdown is to be avoided. The physician must use his judgment in each particular case, but it is seldom that he cannot bring relief and restore control. It is only where reckless neglect and self drugging have undermined the nervous system that his efforts fail.

In the milder cases of insomnia, however, in addition to the cultivation of self control and orderly thinking habits as above outlined, there are simple measures which are often effective. The most potent is the hot foot bath. If you are skeptical, try it some night when your brain is throbbing and your head is spinning from a long, vexatious day. Immerse the feet in water as hot as can be borne for ten to twenty minutes. Then go into bed, shut your eyes, and it will be rare indeed that the "Land of Nod" will not open to you and give you rest. The evening foot bath is a mighty good thing even for those who are not especially troubled with insomnia. It rests the brain and promotes a more normal sleep than most civilized people are able to get.

Another good remedy is a slightly warm general bath just before retiring. Both hot and cold general baths are stimulating and will not promote sleep.

Importance of Diet.

Restless, disturbed sleep with weariness, drowsiness the kind the little boy has in the funny papers—is not uncommon. In such cases indigestion is frequently responsible. Careful diet at the evening meal is worth while if you wish to avoid trouble. Thorough chewing of all bread, pastry and vegetable food is advisable. Constipation must also be guarded against, not by the constant use of cathartics, but by exercise, water taken rather freely between meals and regular habits. "Acid stomach" and intestinal fermentation, causing the accumulation of gas, are often the cause of restless sleep. Immediate relief may be had through simple domestic remedies, such as milk of magnesia, bicarbonate of soda, etc., but an effort should be made to prevent such a condition by proper eating habits.

Late suppers, tea, coffee, etc., are, of course, to be avoided by those who do not rest well.

Summary of Sleep Suggestions.

Live a healthy, sane life in the open as far as possible; exercise within proper limits; eat simple food and chew it thoroughly; look your troubles in the face, but do it when you are best prepared to meet them. Have regular hours for sleep and do not use them to unravel the facts of your business; avoid stimulants and drugs and sleep in a well ventilated room.

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